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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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GUATEMALA PRESIDENT MURDERED

WASHINGTON, July 27.

The American State Department today confirmed the assassination of Caros Castillo Armas, President of Guatemala.

Armas was assassinated last night at the presidential palace, the State Department said.

According to the State Department report, the murderer killed himself.

Vice-President Luis Arturo Lopet has taken over the functions of the President, in conformity with the constitution.

The assassin was a presidential guard. He shot the President with his gun as he was coming out of his office. Immediately afterwards the murderer shot himself.

The Guatemalan legislature held a special session and sworn in Vice-President Luis Arturo Lopet as the new President.

Following the assassination, a state of siege has been declared throughout the country.

No disturbances have been reported so far.

The Guatemalan authorities have proof that Romeo Vasquez Sanchez, the assassin of the President, was a member of the Communist Party.—UPI-AFP.

Jumna Crosses Danger Mark

NEW DELHI, July 27.

Nearly 15,000 acres of land in a dozen villages have been inundated by floods in the Jamuna river, affecting more than 8,000 farmers.

The water level at Delhi crossed the danger mark of 672 feet this afternoon and the local authorities apprehend that the highest flood level of 1955 of 675.5 feet will be touched within the next 36 hours.

The Jamuna has now spread to the two bunds of Shahadara and Patparganj, but the bunds are reported to be safe.

Upstream breaches have occurred in the Jaunti bund in the Sonepat tehsil of the Punjab and the Palla bund. Efforts are being made to plug these breaches.

A relief camp has been started by the Delhi authorities near the Jamuna bridge for the affected villagers.—UPI.

A FEW SHOWERS EXPECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The city had fairly frequent showers for the second day today, Colaba recording 65.3 mm. and Santa Cruz 67.7 mm. during 24 hours ended 5-30 p.m.

A few showers are forecast for Bombay city and suburbs on Sunday.

Today Colaba recorded a maximum temperature of 27 C. (minus two), and a minimum of 23 C. (minus two). Relative humidity was 85 per cent.

Santa Cruz recorded a maximum temperature of 28 C (minus one), and a minimum of 23 C (minus one). Relative humidity was 80 per cent.

3 Police Officers Arrested

PATIALA, July 27.

Three police officers of the Patiala division armed police battalion have been hauled up on a charge of alleged theft of Government property valued at about Rs. 3,000.

The officers involved are an Inspector, a Sub-Inspector and an Assistant Sub-Inspector.

They are in the police lock-up and investigation is proceeding.

These police officers are alleged to have stolen tubewell pipes of the Irrigation Department.—UPI.

Girl In Boy's Attire

JORHAT (Assam), July 27.

A young girl's bid to pass as a boy dressed in trousers, shirt and a turban was foiled because her voice betrayed her.

She was going in a bus from Dakinhangara to Golaghat. When she talked to the conductor of the bus her voice roused the suspicion of the latter who, after a hurried consultation with the driver, diverted the bus to the police station at Golaghat.

The girl told the police that she was going to meet the boy she loved at the bus terminus by previous arrangement.—UPI.

MPs Attack Community Schemes

Seeds Given After Sowing Season

SEVAKS ACT LIKE OVERSEERS

NEW DELHI, July 27.

THE community development programme came in for severe criticism at the hands of members when the Lok Sabha today debated the demands for grants of the Ministry for Rs. 8.27 crores.

The general view was that the benefits were not commensurate with the money spent and the time taken.

Mr. S. K. Dey, Minister in charge of Community Development, said that 40 per cent of the rural areas had been covered by Community Development Projects and N.E.S. blocks.

Opening the debate, Mrs. Renuka Ray (Cong.-West Bengal) said they should correct some of the errors in the light of experience. Agricultural loans should be given in time and funds made available to the block development officers, gram sevaks and gram sevikas when funds were needed.

NO ENTHUSIASM

Seeds were being distributed after the sowing season was over, she said. She was for small irrigation schemes, tanks and tubewells and deprecated too much dependence on big irrigation projects.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Cong.-Bihar) said it had been officially claimed that Rs. 60 crores were spent on the development of agriculture, resulting in an increase of about 25 per cent in food output, but, as a whole, the scheme

Continued On Page 5 Column 3

Dulles Going To London

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles will go to London tomorrow to give his personal attention to the disarmament negotiations.

Mr. Dulles is going at the personal request of President Eisenhower.—UPI-AFP.

Gladys Zender, "Miss Universe of 1957" and her father are shown looking over a contract with Max-Factor which has been held up over minor details. The Peruvian beauty's trophy is at right.

INFLATION HITS PAKISTAN

KARACHI, July 27.

The price spiral continues to rise in Pakistan. Inflation is now the chief problem that is engaging the attention of the officials of the Finance Ministry.

A daily paper this morning published figures challenging the Government contention that prices would fall as a result of an increase in production.

It published figures of rise in production of cotton cloth, jute goods, sugar, vegetable oil, paper and cigarettes and of prices prevailing in 1950 when production of these goods was at its lowest level and the present prices that have, in some cases, risen by 50 per cent.

The vicious spiral of rising prices has gained further momentum in Karachi following reports about inflation in the country.

Essential goods are disappearing one by one from the open market.

Even articles like cigarettes, textiles, paper, sugar, vegetable oil, tea and sea salt are hard to get at reasonable prices.

Desi sugar is sold in the open market for two rupees against the controlled price of Rs. 1-5. —UPI.

Afghan Minister Dismissed

PESHAWAR, July 27.

Kabul Radio monitored here last night reported that some Afghan Finance Ministry officials had been arrested recently following the discovery of a "conspiracy."

The radio quoted newspaper comments expressing satisfaction over the "arrests of some enemies of the country."

Among those dismissed from their jobs as a result of the case was Finance Minister Abdul Malik.—UPI.

Five Lakh Men To Down Pens

STRIKE BOARD IS FORMED

An Honest Dealer

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The Railway Minister's mail bag recently included a letter from a Jodhpur firm of cycle and radio dealers enclosing a cheque for Rs. 36.

The firm said that they had earlier claimed and received the money from the railways by way of compensation for an article found missing in a case despatched by a Bombay business house.

The Jodhpur firm was subsequently informed by the consignor that the missing article had not been sent at all.

Promptly, the firm's proprietor wrote to the Railway Minister enclosing the cheque, explaining that his conscience did not permit him to keep the money that was not due to him.

TTK's Remark Resented

NEW DELHI, July 27.

A CENTRAL JOINT CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT THE STRIKE OF HALF A MILLION CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES FROM THE MIDNIGHT OF AUGUST 8 WAS CONSTITUTED HERE TODAY.

Set up by the national executive of the Confederation of Central Government Employees Unions which met today, the committee is to consist of one representative from each union affiliated to the Confederation.

Mr. S. Madhusudan, secretary-general, is convener.

The meeting appealed to all other trade unions and employees' associations for sympathy and support and called upon all Central Government employees' unions to stand united and rally their forces.

The meeting took "strong objection" to the Finance Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on July 19, accusing the Federation of drawing inspiration from the World Federation of Trade Unions and deplored the "mischievous move" to represent an essentially economic struggle as a political one.

Mr. Nath Pai, chairman, was asked to issue a suitable statement on the subject.

STRIKING UNIONS

The meeting was presided over by the vice-chairman, Mr. B. N. Ghosh.

So far the following unions have served strike notices: The National Federation of P and T Employees, Civil Aviation Department Employees' Union, All-India Income-tax Non-gazetted Staff Federation, All-India Non-gazetted Audit and Accounts Association, All-India Medical Stores Employees' Federation, All-India Customs Employees' Federation, Government of India Stationery Office Employees' Union Government of India Forms Store Employees' Association, Government of India Mint Employees' Union and Government of India Mint Engravers Employees Union.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. V. G. Dalvi, the joint council of action of the P and T Employees' Federation met today and decided to adhere to its decision to go on strike from August 8.

In a resolution, the council noted that the talks between the Federal executive and the Prime Minister on July 26 were "unsatisfactory in so far as the demands for interim relief like increase in dearness allowance in accordance with the Central Pay Commission recommendation, merger of dearness allowance with pay, etc. were not met."

Nagpur: The employees of the P. and T. Department and other Central Government offices, at a mass meeting here today, reiterated the decision of the Confederation to go on a general strike from August 8.—UPI.

SUNDAY STAR

Alluring Anita Guha plays the main role in Basant Pictures' Gevacolour production, "Pavan Putra Hanuman", which is due for an early release at several Bombay cinemas. This devotional drama will mark the rise of this popular actress to top stardom which gives us pleasure to introduce her as this week's Sunday Star.

Wife-Seller Fined

JORHAT, July 27.

The story of a young woman being sold by her husband to a neighbour for Rs. 200 was related to the Athgaon-Salikhat village panchayat last week.

The man "purchasing" the woman produced a written deed in support of his claim.

The panchayat after hearing the case sentenced both the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each and directed that the woman be returned to her husband.

The village is situated at a distance of about 25 miles from Jorhat.—UPI.

Poll Petition Against PM

ALLAHABAD, July 27

The jurisdiction of the election tribunal trying the election petition against Prime Minister Nehru was challenged yesterday by the petitioner, Mr. Sita Ram Khemka, on the ground that the Election Commission was not empowered to appoint more than one election tribunal in the same territorial region, one deciding the election petitions of Central and State Ministers and the other deciding the election petitions of other legislators.

It will be recalled that Mr. Sitaram Khemka who was a candidate to the Lok Sabha from the Phulpur parliamentary constituency in the last general election has filed an election petition against Mr. Nehru and his running mate, Mr. Masuriadin, praying that their election be declared void, illegal and against law.

The preliminary objection was dismissed today.—UPI.

All India Radio, Delhi, will broadcast at 8-30 p.m. on July 28 a talk on canal waters dispute by Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Irrigation.

KARAN SINGH'S PLEA TO WORLD OPINION

Make War-Guilty Men Withdraw From Kashmir

SRINAGAR, July 27.

SADR-I-RIYASAT Yuvraj Karan Singh today pleaded for enlightened public opinion in the world to compel "the aggressor to admit its war-guilt in Kashmir and to withdraw from our soil."

He added that conflict and bitterness among neighbour and nations could be eliminated only if the methods of war and violence are abandoned."

Addressing a joint session of both Houses of the State's new legislature, he said: "Our State Constitution which has been framed by representatives of the people has widened our horizons and opened for us new avenues of social and economic progress.

"I must add that it is a matter for deep regret that a large area of the State continues to be subjected to unlawful occupation by a foreign country, which is there by virtue of violence and aggression.

ARTIFICIAL SPLIT

"This area naturally remains unrepresented in our Legislature though our Constitution provides for its representation, after it is liberated from the aggressor.

"Continued aggression and occupation has thus not only brought about artificial division of the State but have denied large number of our people opportunity to exercise their democratic right.

"A statement of this position has become all the more necessary as voices have been raised in certain quarters seeking to cloud basic issues of this controversy.

"In the interest of maintaining peace and international amity it is imperative that acts of aggression, wherever they occur, should be promptly investigated and condemned."

Listing the Government's achievements during the last few years, Yuvraj Karan Singh said that a good deal had been accomplished in the field of irrigation, communications, education, tourism, public health and other developmental departments.

He said:

"An additional area of 89,000 acres was irrigated during the First Plan period at a cost of Rs. 184.13 lakhs, resulting in the increase of 10.49 lakh maunds of food grains.

"During the Second Plan period

Continued On Page 5 Column 6

Sunday Smile

"It's too bad, Richard! Mary sitting on your knees — after me pressing your flannels so nicely!"

2,000 Health Centres In Second Plan

NEW DELHI, July 27.

A beginning is to be made soon of a "revolutionary programme" aimed at improving the health of the people in the rural areas of India.

The Health Minister, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, said in the Lok Sabha today that the Government was thinking of having a primary health centre for every 65,000 of the population in community project areas and N.E.S. blocks.

The Government intended to open about 2,000 such centres during the Second Plan period.

He was replying to the debate on the demands for grants of his Ministry.—UPI.

(See Page 5)

STIR TO MEET STIR

JULLUNDUR, July 27.

The executive committee of the Punjab Congress has directed the Youth Congress to launch on explain the language policy campaign to counter the "Save Hindi agitation." — UPI.

'Confederation Of Germany' Plan

BERLIN, July 27.

THE East German Government today proposed the setting up of a confederation of East and West Germany as the first step towards German unity.

The proposal was contained in a "declaration" to the German nation published in Berlin today. It asked for the following steps:

(1) A ban on the stationing or production of atomic bombs and weapons on German territory.

(2) The withdrawal of West Germany from NATO and of East Germany from the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, the end of compulsory military service in Western Germany, and the conclusion of an agreement between East and West Germany on the strength of their armies.

(3) A joint approach or separate approach by either side to the "big four" powers (United States, Britain, France and the USSR) asking them to withdraw their troops from Germany.

The declaration said that the confederation would be made up of two "sovereign and independent German States." It would be empowered to conclude agreements on tariff, monetary and other economic issues and have powers in the field of communications and transport.

Bonn: West German Government circles today categorically rejected the East German proposal for the creation of a "confederation of East and West Germany."

They said that a confederation could be formed only between two equally intimate political organisations, and not between a regime of terror and a democracy.—UPI-AFP.

Nabha Hartal Against Bad Sweepers

PATIALA, July 27.

The citizens of Nabha, 16 miles from here observed hartal this afternoon to protest against inadequate sanitary arrangements in the city and the aggressive attitude of the sweepers.

Earlier in the morning, the sweepers employed by the Nabha Municipality brought out a big procession to give vent to their anger against the citizens, who had represented to the Deputy Commissioner for action against the sweepers.

The sweepers burnt the effigy of a local Jan Sangh leader, who had led the deputation to the Deputy Commissioner.—UPI.

Derailed Train Blocks Traffic

KURNOOL, July 27

A goods train from Hyderabad derailed this morning between Manopad and Alampur Road stations on the Secunderabad-Dronachalam section of the Central Railway.

Through running of trains on this section has been suspended. —UPI

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tata Ordinary	Rs. 175-12 to 176	
Indian Iron	Rs. 19.95 to 20-0	
Cotton Jarilla March	Rs. 711	8
Castorseed Sept.	Rs. 171	4
Castorseed May	Rs. 156	4
Groundnut Aug.	Rs. 177	4
Groundnut Feb.	Rs. 154	12
Groundnut D. J.	Rs. 30	12
Silver Sravan	Rs. 183	6
Gold Sravan	Rs. 106	15

NEW YORK COTTON OCT.

NEW YORK, July 27.

New York Cotton Market closed today.

OMAN REVOLT FIZZLES OUT

BAHREIN, July 27.

THE apparent collapse of a part of the ex-Imam's revolt in Oman was indicated today by the appearance of the Sultan's red flag on three rebel-held strongpoints.

There were also reports of demonstrations in favour of the Sultan among the population of Nizwa, headquarters of the ex-Imim's insurgents.

ROYAL AIR FORCE STRIKES ON THE SULTAN'S BEHALF AGAINST REBEL FORTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED.

The abandonment of the revolt could come speedily if this is really the turn of the tide in the Sultan's favour.

The first rebel peace move came with the raising of the Sultan's flag at Izki, following RAF rocket and cannon strafing of the fort.

Today it was officially announced that the Sultan's banner was seen flying also at Araqi and Ainain.

The RAF is showering rebel area with new leaflets urging other waverers to surrender. There are many reports of disaffection among the rebels themselves.

The insurgent forces marching to Ibri Fort are reported to have turned back, having lost heart.

It is considered too early yet to assume a general cracking up of the Imam's revolt, but other separatist movements in the past had grown up suddenly. it is recalled.—NAFEN.

UPI-AFP adds:

LONDON: The forces of the rebelling Imam of Oman, which had been marching toward Ibri, have turned back.

Nasser Hails Oman Revolt

President Nasser yesterday cited the tribal rebellion in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman as a sign of the awakening of peoples.

He said, "now that the people of Oman are rising to reconquer their independence, the imperialist press agencies call the people rebels and insurgents.

"And they add that Gamal Abdel Nasser is the cause of the troubles."

This statement was greeted by long applause.

The President said that the attacks made against him were only a "smoke screen to defeat Egypt's independent foreign policy."—UPI-AFP.

TODAY

HINDU: Assuj Shud 1 2018
MUSLIM: Zilhijja 29, 1376
PARSI: Aspandiarmad 1, 1326
SAKA: Sravana 6, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-14 a.m.
Sunset: 7-16 p.m.
Moonrise: 7-15 a.m.
Moonset: 8-09 p.m.

Hightide: 12-11 a.m., 12-54 p.m.
Lowtide: 6-14 a.m., 7-04 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

1st Q'ter: Aug. 3, 12-25 a.m.
Full Moon: Aug. 10, 6-38 p.m.

HUGE DEATH TOLL IN JAP FLOODS

TOKYO, July 27.

THE Kyushu police announced today that the death toll in widespread flooding on the island rose to 490 at 0800 GMT today. Three hundred and fifty other persons were reported missing.

While massive land, sea and air rescue operations got under way, new landslides caused by the torrential rain took a further heavy toll of victims.

In Shimahara Peninsula, north of Nagasaki, 70 persons were buried during landslides.

In Shimahara, nine bodies have so far been recovered.

Unconfirmed reports meanwhile stated that a number of persons had been swept into the sea by flood waters in rivers in northwest Kyushu since early yesterday.—UPI-AFP.

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Bombay Today

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY (BOMBAY): National Executive Sub-committee to meet party workers, Party office, 9 a.m.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Sambuddhananda on 'Bhagavat Gita,' Mission premises, 9-15 a.m. and 6-15 p.m.

DIRECTORATE OF MARINE ENGINEERING TRAINING: Annual prize-giving ceremony, Azad Maidan, 5 p.m.

CARNATIC MUSIC CONCERT: Mr. S. Krishnamurthy will give a vocal recital, S.I.W.S. Society School, 6 p.m.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH: Reception to Mr. N. K. Tirpude, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE: Swami Akhandanand Saraswati will give discourses, Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi, 6-30 p.m.

Heavy Rainfall In Konkan

POONA, July 27.

The following is the all-India weather summary for today.

Summary observations recorded at 0830 hrs. IST:

Conditions are becoming favourable for a general break in monsoon rains over the country. An upper wind discontinuity at two kilometres above sea-level passes through Bhuj, Jodhpur, Hissar and Dalhousie.

Rainfall has been widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Gujarat, the Konkan and Rayalaseema, fairly widespread in Saurashtra-Kutch, local in Himachal Pradesh, coastal Andhra Pradesh, coastal and north Mysore and scattered over the rest of the country outside the Bay islands, Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Locally heavy to very heavy falls have been reported from the Konkan.—UPI.

Meeting In Honour Of 'Flu Fighters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Bombay's Health Minister, said here today that voluntary social service organisations should start health schemes to render all possible help to the needy in times of epidemic.

He was speaking at a get-together at the Young Men's Hindu Association this evening to acknowledge and appreciate the valuable services rendered by doctors, volunteers and other workers in the recent 'flu epidemic.

The Minister said that in case of a second wave of 'flu the Government would see to it that medicines were made available to the people easily and at a reasonable price.

The Government would not even hesitate to impose controls over drugs to end profiteering, he said.

Earlier, Dr. J. J. Merchant welcomed the Minister, Mr. D. D. Chirputkar proposed a vote of thanks.

Tractor Runs Over Two Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two men who were sleeping near shed No. 7, Alexandra Docks, sustained serious injuries when a motor tractor ran over them last night.

One of them died later in a city hospital.

The Yellowgate police arrested Shrikant Jagannath Manjrekar for allegedly driving his tractor, BMR 9127, in a rash and negligent manner.

Shrikant was produced before Mr. G. K. Rege, chief presidency magistrate at the Esplanade Court today and was offered bail.

The police said that they had three eye-witnesses to depose that Slrikant was driving the tractor in a rash and negligent manner.

NOTICES DO NOT MEAN EVICTION
Assurance In State Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

REVENUE MINISTER RASIKLAL PARIKH SAID IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY TODAY THAT THOUGH A LARGE NUMBER OF NOTICES HAD BEEN SERVED ON TENANTS BY LANDLORDS FOR EVICTION IN THE STATE, THE PICTURE WAS IN NO WAY "ALARMING."

He told the House that without in any way prejudicing the result of the applications, the Government's estimate was that in a majority of these applications it would be difficult for landlords to satisfy the rigorous tests that the Government had imposed for assumption of for personal cultivation.

He did not expect there would be any large-scale changes in the position of tenants.

He was speaking on a Bill to amend the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.

In the statement of objects and reasons, the Minister said that in the course of implementation of the Act as amended by the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Amendment) Act, 1955, certain difficulties had arisen which cannot be overcome without amending certain sections.

Certain additional provisions were found necessary to make the Act more effective in achieving its object.

It had, therefore, been found expedient to amend the Act.

QUICK ACTION

Mr. Parikh said that the Government had issued instructions that the applications made by landlords should be disposed of by the revenue machinery "as quickly as possible."

Detailing the steps taken to implement the Act, he said that so far 5.8 lakh notices had been served on tenants for 30 lakh acres of land.

But he was glad to say that the total number of applications for possession was roughly 50 per cent of the number of notices.

"This is by no means an alarming picture," he said.

Outlining the reasons for the amendments to the Act the Revenue Minister said with the best of human wisdom, it was not possible to foresee all the multiplicity of problems that arose during the implementation of the Act.

"Wisdom grew out of experience" he said.

The changes made before and suggested at present, he emphasised, were absolutely necessary to realise and achieve the intentions of the revolutionary measure taken by the Government in 1955.

That measure affected the rights and the factual position prevalent in towns and villages to an extent the fullness of which had to be studied and experienced to be comprehended, whether it was in respect of fixation of rents, or imposition of cellings and economic holdings or the compulsory conferment of occupancy on the tenants.

So, as the Act was being implemented the Government found certain adjustments, amplifications and clarifications necessary to realise the objectives of the measure.

The full statistics of the various types of rights and persons affected would be known only after new land register, record of holdings had been prepared compiled.

OWNER-CULTIVATORS

Giving rough figures about the present position he said that the total number of owner-cultivators in the districts covered by the Act was about 27 lakhs.

Of these, the total number of those who owned and cultivated lands more than 50 acres was barely 60,000 out of which about 47,000 owned lands between 50 and 100 acres and only about 12.5 thousand had land in excess of 100 acres.

Thus it would be appreciated that only a limited possibility existed of distribution of lands by the application of ceilings to this class.

Referring to tenants, he said, that the total number of permanent tenants was about three lakhs of whom about 2.4 lakhs cultivated land upto 15 acres.

Only a few thousand held lands in excess of 50 acres.

Of the protected tenants numbering about 12 lakhs, only about 15,000 held land in excess of 50 acres.

This was also the case in respect of ordinary tenants who numbered six lakhs.

The House would, therefore, realise that whether they were cultivating owners or permanent, protected or ordinary tenants, the total number of tenants holding lands in excess of 50 acres could be computed in thousands but that of persons holding less was to be computed in terms of lakhs.

It was in the course of the implementation of the measure that different aspects of the problem, which could not be visualised in a generality, cropped up and Government had then to examine the problem and consider the question of providing for any lacuna or for any hardships that might have been caused to a considerable number of people.

In brief, he said, this was his explanation for bringing forward the amending Bill.

OPEN MIND

The Revenue Minister said that he did not wish to enter into an academcal discussion about the principles embodied in the original Act.

He had an open mind on the subject and was prepared to give sympathetic consideration to suggestions from members.

"After all, we all have to realise that the stake in the land reforms legislation is too large to be the subject of dialectical skill or debating points. The problem affects land which is the source of our daily sustenance.

"It affects millions of people who derive their daily bread from its income. It affects men, women and children in all walks of rural life who constitute the bulk of the population of this State. Our object should be to help them to achieve that happiness and that standard which are an essential feature of a welfare State," he said.

NEXT STEP

The Government, he said, was ready to ascertain the willingness of the tenants to become occupants and also take steps to determine the purchase price by the tribunals.

"I expect the stage to be reached by the beginning of the fair season and we intend fully to utilise the next fair season for a very substantial progress in the work of dealing with the question of compulsory purchase of occupancy by tenants," he said.

One of the major issues that gave rise to difficulties in dealing with applications of the landlords was that, under the present procedure, the mamlatdar had to decide the entire case whereas in many cases, on certain preliminary issues, the applications could have been disposed of much earlier and at considerable saving of time.

The Government had, therefore, suggested in the Draft Bill that in such cases the mamlatdars shoiuld be able to frame preliminary issues and decide them first before taking up others.

DIFFICULTIES

Similarly, the Government found that in implementing the different provisions, the position of persons under disability in a joint family would impede the progress of implementation of some of the important provisions of the Act, particularly the provisions relating to compulsory purchase.

"WE HAVE COME TO A COMPROMISE WHEREBY WE GAVE A CHOICE TO MEMBERS OF A JOINT FAMILY TO SAFEGUARD THE RIGHTS OF THE MINOR WITHIN A PARTICULAR PERIOD AND THEREAFTER TO RESTRICT THIS PROVISION TO THOSE WHO WERE NOT MEMBERS OF A JOINT FAMILY.

"We have tried to do justice to both the minor, the widow and the tenant in an equitable manner," he said.

The Government, he continued, anticipating the functioning of tribunals, had provided that where there was an agreement between landlord and the tenant, both as regards the quantum of the purchase price and as regards the method of its payment in some other manner than provided in the Act, subject to the tribunal being satisfied as to the bona fides of the transactions and the reasonableness of the process, such an agreement might be acted upon in order to terminate the proceedings quickly and avoid prolongation of the proceedings both for the landlords and tenants.

LAND RECORDS

"We also felt that in order to ensure the accuracy of the land records, which are now required to be prepared, every person holding land in more than one revenue jurisdiction should be called upon to give particulars in the prescribed manner to the mamlatdar," he said.

"This is necessary since the ultimate unit of revenue administration is talati's charge and unless we have some means of checking the official information regarding holdings outside that charge with the actual position as known to the landlords or tenants or occupants, it will not be possible to achieve that accuracy in the maintenance of records which is essential to avoid errors in the determination of various questions that would arise under the Act."

Opposing the bill, Dr. Datta Deshmukh (Lal Nishan-Samiti) said that potential benefits of the Land Reforms Act for the cultivators had been progressively whittled down.

FIGURES

Giving statistics he said that in 1948 it was estimated that 33 per cent of the land would come under the purview of the Act but the percentage came down to 25 in 1953.

Today, it stood at only 13 1/2 per cent, he said.

Let there be no mistake, he warned, that the present measure would not solve the entire problem of land reform.

The Government, he charged, was merely tinkering with the problem.

What was wanted was a radical measure to bring about a fundamental change.

He, however, agreed that that some good was sought to be done, though in a limited sphere.

He wanted the Government to have a uniform policy for the entire State in respect of land reform.

Its main principle should be that he who actually cultivated land should derive the maximum benefit. The share of the landlord should be progressively reduced.

He also called for a change in the definition of the "personal cultivator."

The definition should be based on the amount of physical labour contributed by the landlord or his household.

Incidentally, this definition, he said, would also automatically determine a ceiling on land holdings.

Mr. Uddahvrao Patil (Samiti) referring to the voluntary surrender of lands suggested to the Government that they should examine the records of lands and rights of tenants and landlords from 1954 onwards to assess the results.

He said that the changes incorporated in the present Bill were identical with the suggestions made by the Opposition when the Act had been amended by the Government in 1955.

He had not concluded when the House adjourned for the day.

The Assembly will meet at 2 p.m. on Monday.

MAN HELD IN THEFT CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fourth member of the pickpocket gang which deprived a business man of Rs. 14,000 at Kalbadevi sometime back was arrested by the Maharbouri police at Haji Malang, Kalyan last evening; Rs. 5,000 in cash was recovered from him whose name is given as Bashir Ladle.

Three members of the gang were arrested at C.P. Tank while they were trying to cash a thousand rupee note in a milk shop.

Big Noise On 'High Fees'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A student from Poona demonstrated against "high fees" in secondary schools in the visitors' gallery in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today, when the House was discussing a Bill to amend the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948.

The student who was identified as V. H. Bhalerao shouted that unless the high fees were brought down, the bilingual State would not last.

He was later removed by the police and interrogated.

He is said to have told the police that he had wanted to present a memorandum on the subject to Prime Minister Nehru.

He was warned and allowed to go.

Stamp Duty On Debentures

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The rate of stamp duty on transfers of debentures and debenture stocks is proposed to be reduced to twelve annas for every hundred rupees of the face amount by amending the relevant clauses of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932, and the Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties Act, 1943

The statement of objects and reasons of the amending bill says that the Government of India have fixed this date and recommended to the State Government to fix a uniform rate.

Surprise For Taxi Driver At Police Station

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A TAXI driver who went to the Pydhonie police station late last night to report that he had been robbed by two men, a little earlier, was amazed to find one of the two culprits walking right into the station in company of another man.

The culprit, Bhagia Gopal, was brought to the police station by his master for using abusive language.

The taxi driver, Bansraj Dholiram, (BMR 1757) told the police officer on duty that he had dropped a fare on Keshavji Naik Road at about 11-15 p.m. yesterday.

He had hardly gone a few paces when he heard two men abusing him. One of them was also pounding the bonnet of his taxi with an umbrella.

The two seemed to him to be under the influence of liquor.

When he got out he was suddenly set upon by the two men and relieved of Rs. 40 in currency notes and rupee one and annas fifteen in coins.

The two assailants then made good their escape.

He immediately drove to the Pydhonie police station to lodge a complaint.

There he saw one of the two assailants, later identified as Bhagia Gopal, walking in with another man.

The police arrested Bhagia and on a search of his person recovered the amount of Re. 1 and Annas 15 in coins.

Police believe that the currency notes were in the possession of Bhagia's accomplice who is still at large.

As for the complaint made by Bhagia's master, the police merely recorded it as the offence was of a non-cognisable nature.

Dry Raid Here

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition police on the eve of the "Gattar Amawasya" Day arrested 58 persons last night.

They raided 75 places in Greater Bombay and seized 80 gallons of illicit liquor and large quantity of wash the value of which is given as Rs. 15,000.

NEHRU LINE IS BEST FOR P & T WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. R. Vasavada, President, I.N.T.U.C. in a statement to the press on the proposed general strike of the Post and Telegraph employees, says "I am sorry to learn that P and T employees have not deemed it proper to accept the offer of the Prime Minister to settle their dispute.

"I am of opinion that the appointment of a commission to which all points of differences are submitted for settlement is a fair and just proposal and should be acceptable to the employees.

"Employees should not maintain that they alone are in the right and others are in the wrong.

"The methods suggested by Mahatma Gandhi to resolve disputes are those of negotiations and arbitration. If negotiations have failed arbitrations by the commission must be acceptable. P. and T. employees may or may not see the wisdom of my advice today, but it does not mean that the Government of India should not adhere to the attitude of fairness which they have taken.

"I would request the Government and the Prime Minister to appoint forthwith the Commission, refer all the disputes to that Commission, get an early award and implement the same. If the Government takes this course, they will not only give justice to the P. and T. employees, but will win over public opinion on their side.

"I would also request the Government to appoint simultaneously a commission for railway employees and defence employees also, as their grievances are similar to those of P. and T. employees.—UPI.

P. R. Nayak On Primary Education

BOMBAY, Saturday.

PRIMARY Education was by far a dynamic and fundamental problem that could not just be left in the background.

It had to be tackled in the proper manner to achieve the proper results.

This view was expressed by former Municipal Commissioner Mr. P. R. Nayak at a farewell function given in his honour by the Primary Education Department of the Bombay Municipal Corporation at Gilder Tank this afternoon.

He stated that it was a gratifying feature to see the children being given the opportunity to express themselves in dance and drama.

Mr. S Gaikwad, chairman of the Education Committee, said that Mr Nayak had shown sincerity of purpose and honesty in taking personal interest in primary education in the city.

Miss Kapilabhen Khandvala, Corporation's Education Officer, stated that under Mr. Nayak many new schemes had been inaugurated in that field.

It was his initiative that gave an impetus to the school building programme and that he was responsible for introducing electricity in many municipal schools where formerly darkness prevailed, she added.

Miss Khandvala further said that Mr. Nayak gave the idea of instituting the Research Unit in the Primary Education Department.

Earlier, Mr. M. J. Kshirsagar, president of the Head Teachers' Association, welcomed Mr. Nayak

Festival Team 'Is Too Small'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Chakravarty, general secretary of the Bombay Preparatory Committee for the Sixth World Festival of Youth and Students, which commences in Moscow tomorrow, said that the Indian team participating in the Festival is a very small one and will be unable to do justice in the matter of representation of India's cultural heritage.

The Government had made provision for a delegation of about 80 members selected from various cultural youth and sports associations he said, but it was arbitrary and the participants would remain mere observers whose contribution would be negligible.

Bombay Police Surgeon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The residential telephone number of the Police Surgeon, Bombay, has been changed to 77068. His residential address is Lobo Mansion, Third Floor, Christ Church Street, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Air Ceylon Executives Arrive Today

Mr. F. G. A. van Moll, the newly appointed Deputy Managing Director of Air Ceylon Ltd., accompanied by Mr. Kenneth de Croos, Manager-Traffic, is scheduled to arrive by Air Ceylon here today from Colombo. This is Mr van Moll's first official visit to Bombay office.

Mr. van Moll has been in the travel business for many years, and was responsible for the development of traffic and sales in KLM's international services.

Mr. de Croos has been associated with Air Ceylon since its inception, and was one of the key figures in the active development of its regional services. He is now concentrating on promoting Air Ceylon's international traffic.

Schemes For Marathwada To Be Speeded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The State Minister for Public Works Department, Mr. D. S. Desai, said in the Bombay Legislative Council today that the present Government would do its utmost to expedite the developmental works in Marathwada and Vidarbha areas.

He observed that it was true that these regions had been somewhat neglected in the pre-merger period.

And for that that the present State Government was not to blame at all.

He said that there might be a possibility of some schemes for development of those areas being undertaken even during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

He stressed that the present Government was giving serious thought for improving those regions in the near future.

The Minister was replying to a question by Mr. D. V. Shende (Cong.) who had stated during the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for 1957-58 that even survey work had not been undertaken in Marathwada and Vidarbha regions because the staff had proved to be inadequate.

Among those who participated in today's discussion on the Supplementary Demands were Mr. D. B. Agarwal, Dr. V. D. Sathye, Mr. P. B. Patwari and Mr. David Shaw.

The House also considered the Bombay Appropriation Bill, 1957 as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Textile Workers' Deputation Meets Chavan

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A deputation on behalf of textile workers from Sholapur today met Chief Minister Chavan and placed their grievances regarding the worsening unemployment situation.

The deputation was led by Mr. Datta Deshmukh, Mr. Uddhavrao Patil and Mr. R. N. Raul—all of the Samiti Party in the Assembly.

They presented a memorandum which stated that there was increasing unemployment of textile workers due to the alleged inefficiency of and "exploitation" by the management.

The Chief Minister assured the deputation that he would personally look into the grievances.

He asked them to wait for at least a few weeks before judging the results of his efforts.

Mr. S. M. Joshi, leader of the Opposition, commenting on this told reporters that the Government should re-examine the situation and take effective steps if the efforts failed.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.9m

6-30 Mangal Prabhat 6-50 Swar Mudrika, 7-15 P Devburman, 7-45 S Sambhoo and party, 8-15 Chayanika, 8-30 K Bhagat, songs, 10-00 For schools, 11-00 Aapki Pasand, 11-30 Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda, 11-45 Veer Poojan, 13-10 W Bhave, 13-40 AIR Revue Orch., 14-10 Music of the People, 14-30 Crooners' Corner, 17-30 Madhur Sangeet, 18-10 L S Bodas, 19-05 Kamal Pathare, 19-20 Geet Madhuri, 19-30 "Radio & The Indian Classical Music", Interview with Dr. D. G. Vyas by Shri Keshavrao Bhole, 19-45 Zarina Mistry, 20-15 Sports review by P Joshi 20-40 Sangeet Lahari, 21-15 Dhwani 21-45 Mike Steps Out, 22-00 Symphony Hour.

VARIATIONS 545.5m

8-00 Anu Warerkar, 8-45 Sangeet Shiksha, 9-00 For children, 10-20 Samooh Geeto, 12-15 S Sambhoo & Party, 12-30 L S Bodas, 13-00 Anu Warerkar, 13-10 "Sugam Sangeet" Programme of Marathi songs on the occasion of 30th Anniversary of broadcasting in India. Participants — Keshavrao Bhole, Bal Gandharva, G. N. Joshi, Vasundhara Shrikhande and Kanchanmala Badhe, 13-50 S Sambhas and Party, 14-00 K Pathare, 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet, flute recital.

17-30 D. Y. Kelekar, 17-45 Saman Bhave, 18-10 D Kelkar, 19-20 For Industrial Workers, 20-30 Sandesh, 20-45 Konkani Prog. 21-30 Light & Folk Music concert.

HIGHLIGHTS

11-45 Bombay A. Veer Poojan, Radio adaptation presented by artists of Shri Deshi Natak Samaj.

21-30 Bombay B, Light and Folk Music Concert, Prog. based on recordings of artists of AIR since its inception.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA 352.9m

7-00 Prabhat Mangala, 7-15 Sudha Divetia, 7-32 Meerabai Badkar, 9-00 Kavya Gaan, 9-15 Raga Dekar on Flute, 9-30 Rang Rang Vadaliyan, 10-15 Punah Prasaran, 10-45 Nenu Choksey, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-30 R Pandya, 13-10 Geeto, 13-30 Vaividhya, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar, 17-30 R Pandya, 17-45 Mirabai Badkar, 18-05 Dhwandhwa Gaan, 18-15 Geeto, 18-30 For villagers, 19-30 For Industrial workers, 20-15 Topical talk, 20-45 P Dindorkar, 21-15 Dryandya Gaan, 21-30 Light and Folk Music Concert.

POONA, 375m

7-00 Prabhat Vandan, 7-20 Vasundhra Pandit, 7-50 Saptah Geet 8-15 Pushpalata Kulkarni 8-15 S H Ghanekar, 9-00 Khayal 10-00 For schools, 12-15 Lok Geeto, 12-30 Sugam Sangeet, 13-00 Vadya Lahari, 13-15 Bhavakanika, 13-30 Vocal Classical 18-20 For villages, 20-15 Lobh Asava, 20-45 Madub Sangeet 21-15 Weekly Spotlight 21-40 Pushpalata Kulkarni 22-00 Vocal.

RAJKOT, 329.7m

7-00 Mangal Swar, 7-15 Mukundry Patel, 7-30 Raag Sangeet, 7-45 Geet Mala, 9-30 Swar Vahini, 17-30 Nava Kalakar, 17-45 Raag Sangeet 18-00 Swar Vahini, 18-15 Roop Swaroop, 18-35 Geeto, 20-15 Topic 20-30 Matters of Moment 22-14 Raag Sangeet

MADRAS, 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 AIR Instrumentalists, 7-30 S Rajam 13-00 AIR Vadya Goshti, 13-30 Geeta Manjari 13-50 Geetamalika, 14-10 Akashvani Records, 14-30 D Natarajan, 15-00 Vocal, 17-00 Suk, 17-30 M S Lakshmi, 18-15 Kadambam 19-30 Katha Kalashepam 21-30 Brahms.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m

8-45 Kadeya Ase, 13-40 Geetakaharam, 14-00 Flute recital, 18-15 For villages, 19-45 V Jayalakshmi vocal 20-30 Matters of Moment 21-15 U N Speaks, 21-30 Rasamayi, 21-45 Madhurai Venkatesan vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news, 7-45 Album of Favourites, 8-0 Choice of the people, 9-00 Your Story Hour, 9-15 Voices in Harmony, 9-30 The Silver Screen, 9-45 Quiet Corner, 10-00 Halls Ivy 10-30 Rhythm in the Sun, 11-00 String Serenade, 11-15 Among the Stars, 11-30 On the Keys, 11-45 Remembers Yesterdays 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 30m—5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday Star, 6-15 News 6-30 BBC News 6-45 Hollywood Movie News, 7-00 Men Behind the Melody, 7-30 Pick of the Years 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On Wings of Song 9-30 Music You'll Remember, 10-00 Greetings Prog. 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream by.

BBC : OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-0 to 21-15 19.91 13.92m from 15-00 to 23-45)—15-00 Veid (records) 15-15 C'wealth of song 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Back with Braden, 17-30 Melody 18-5 For children 19-45 Concerto 20-45 'Flinkel's Caff' 21-15 Deep harmony, 21-45 London Forum 22-15 Our kind of music 23-00 Service

EASTERN SERVICE : (16.86m 13.86m—18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 For India, 19-45 For women 20-00 Music 20-05 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-15 Pygma on by Shaw.

VOA 25.25m 42.19m

Hindi Part 1 (7-00 to 7-30 p.m.) Humse Pochiye Aapki Farmaish.

Part II (9-00 to 9-30 p.m.)—Saptahik Samachar, News Analysis.

English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m.)—Repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.)—Nation at Worship Story teller.

(8-30 to 9-00 p.m.)—News

Ranchi Goes On The Air

NEW DELHI, July 27.

Ranchi Station of All-India Radio which went on the air at 3-30 p.m. today is a valuable addition to the network of broadcasting in the country. The station was inaugurated by Dr. B V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting.

The new station will broadcast programme for 4½ hours in the evening beginning at 5-30 p.m. every day. On some days, it will carry a special programme for women and children for 1½ hours beginning 8-30 a.m.

Radio Interview With Dr. Vyas

BOMBAY, July 27.

On Sunday, July 28, All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast an interview in Hindi with Dr. D G. Vyas on the "contribution of Radio to the revival and popularisation of the Indian Classical Music." This programme with Keshav Rao Bhole as the interviewer can be heard on Bombay 'A' wavelengths at 7-30 p.m.

Morarji Tells Merchants

Cotton Yarn Does Not Need Forward Trading

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MORARJI DESAI, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, told the yarn merchants here today that there was no need for forward trading in cotton yarn.

Mr. Desai who was speaking at a tea party given in his honour by the Bombay Yarn Merchants' Association and Exchange at the Taj Mahal Hotel, said that it was good that forward trading was not allowed by the Forward Markets Commission.

It was a sort of trading in which only a few people earned while the rest lost.

Money was to be earned by the sweat of one's brow.

Easy money of this type was no good in the larger interest of the country.

Trade was to be such as to help increase the prosperity of the country and thereby help society in improving the lot of the people.

That could not be said of the forward trading which only did harm to society. As such, it was not welcome.

NOT HELPFUL

Referring to the trade's desire for more quota of cotton yarn for export the Minister said that export of a raw material like cotton yarn was not likely to help the country.

On the contrary, there was likelihood of the price of yarn going up in the country.

If more exports were allowed, the handloom industry in the country which was giving employment to a large number of workers was sure to suffer and the country on the whole would lose.

Such a state of affairs was undesirable, he added.

On the contrary, said the Commerce Minister, it would be much better to export ready made cloth, for that would help them not only to earn foreign exchange but at the same time would give employment to more and more people.

MERCHANT'S PLEA

Mr. Sankalchand G. Shah, president of the Association, in welcoming Mr. Desai referred to various difficulties of the trade.

He urged that forward trading should be allowed to be resumed in cotton yarn.

He contended that if the hedging facilities were provided, it would not only help the merchants and provide a very useful facility of covering their risks, but would also help the consumers all over the country, as it would tend to stabilise the prices of all kinds of cotton yarn.

Further, the hedging facility would also be an incentive to the mills to produce more yarn.

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HANDLOOM CLOTH OUTPUT LAGS BEHIND SCHEDULE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A CALL TO THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY TO SHOW BY ACTUAL PERFORMANCE THAT IT WAS CAPABLE OF PRODUCING THE TARGET FIXED FOR IT UNDER THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN WAS MADE BY MR. MORARJI DESAI, MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, WHILE ADDRESSING THE ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD WHICH MET HERE THIS MORNING.

Mr. Morarji Desai observed that an additional quantity of 1,000 million yards of cloth, including 300 million yards from Ambar Charkha yarn, had been required to be produced by the handloom industry by the end of the Second Plan period.

He added that it was Government's responsibility to see that the entire quantity of cloth required for internal consumption and exports abroad was produced.

If the yarn produced by mills for handlooms was not lifted by the handloom industry, pressure would be brought on Government for increasing mill production of cloth and permitting exports of yarn.

CREDIT

Referring to the provision of credit facilities for the handloom industry, Mr. Morarji Desai said that Government had done a good deal.

Production and marketing finance from the cess fund was made available to State Governments till March 1957.

The Reserve Bank of India had now been persuaded to provide the required funds at a nominal rate of interest and Government had undertaken to subsidise the interest rate and to bear part of the losses arising out of non-recovery of loans.

The Minister stated that Government stood committed to the scheme and urged the State Governments to lose no further time to make arrangements to obtain credit from the Reserve Bank.

Dealing with the question of rebate on sales of handloom cloth, the Minister desired the Handloom Board to consider whether this scheme should at all be continued and whether the amount spent for that purpose could not be utilised for developmental schemes.

If, however, it was felt that there was still a case for some sort of subsidy he wished the Board to consider whether the subsidy should not be given at the production end instead of at the sales end.

Presiding over the meeting, Mr. V. Nanjappa, Textile Commissioner, observed that handloom cloth production would fall short of the target for this year of 2,000 million yards.

The Government's policy for the production of cloth during the Second Plan was announced in June, 1956, and an additional production of 700 million yards from millmade yarn was allocated to the handloom industry.

The Handloom Board desired to reach that additional production by 1958-59. Production of handloom cloth in 1956-57 (the first year of the Second Plan) was estimated at 600 million yards, which represented an increase of about 130 million yards over the production in 1955-56 (the last year of the First Plan).

Production in the first half of the calendar year 1957 was estimated provisionally at 832 million yards.

Total production for the calendar year would amount to 1,664 million yards. Production for the financial year 1957-58 was not likely to differ materially from that for the calendar year.

Hence, the increase in production in 1957-58 would be only 193 million yards over the production in 1955-56.

NO HARM

Mr. Nanjappa added that there would probably be no harm in spreading production over the entire Plan period. The Government had left an unallocated quota of 150 million yards and if the handloom industry could attain the additional production of 700 million yards earlier, it could justifiably ask for a further share from that quota.

Explaining the reasons for the shortfall, the Textile Commissioner said that the change-over from Government financing to institutional financing had no doubt affected the production programme this year.

The adverse effects on production could be reduced to the minimum if all the State Governments applied themselves more energetically to the finalisation of the preliminaries for drawing working capital from the Reserve Bank.

There was also time lag between the announcement of policy and its actual implementation and performance in the very first year might not be spectacular as a good deal of time was taken in settling preliminary issues.

The Board discussed the question of rebate on sale of handloom cloth and the consensus of opinion was that it should not be discontinued immediately. This subsidy had helped considerably to keep up sales and it might be tapered off gradually during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

FINANCE

Members of the Board agreed that there should be a switch-over to institutional finance. Most of them, however, were of the view that it might take time to obtain funds from the Reserve Bank in view of procedural difficulties, and untill the flow had been properly arranged there was imminent need to continue to provide, at least as a shortterm measure, looms for production and marketing from the cess fund.

The Chairman announced that the Reserve Bank had already agreed to provide short-term loans for the slack season and that the State Governments should, while making their applications for loans to the Reserve Bank, include provision in this regard also.

It was also announced at the meeting that the Government had agreed to increase the subsidy from 2 to 2½ per cent consequent on the increase in bank rate in respect of working capital loans drawn from the Reserve Bank of India.

DESPATCH OF SEA MAILS

BOMBAY, July 27.

The next despatch of overseas parcel mails from India for Western Pakistan will be made from Bombay by Scindia's (B.S.N. Line) S.S. "Sonavati" on August 3.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on August 2, 1957 will be included in the despatch.

Rules For Moharrum Procession

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WRITTEN permission from the Commissioner of Police will be necessary to carry a taboot, panja or dholeeka panja in a procession during the coming Moharrum festival in Greater Bombay.

The festival commences on July 29 and ends on August 7.

The holders of the permits will be held responsible for the peaceful behaviour of the persons forming any assemblage or procession connected with the taboot, panja or dholeeka panja.

No music will be allowed to be played in any street or public place, except under the authority of a licence issued by the Commissioner of Police.

Such a licence will be granted only for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the festival.

The licensee will have to deposit a sum of Rs. 50 with the Commissioner of Police.

On the last day of the festival, no procession will be allowed to take place before 1 p.m. and the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.

STREETS CLOSED

The rules also prescribe the routes of various processions during the Moharrum festival.

The following streets will be entirely closed to all Moharrum celebrants during the festival:

Pakmodia Street, Dhabu Street, Doctor Street, Chimna Butcher Street, Mutton Street, Khokha Bazar, Agra Road (Old and New), Pipe Road and Beligram Road.

No Zool-Junnah or sacred horse procession will be permitted as also no matum or breast-beating will be allowed in the streets and public places.

The carrying of swords, spears, guns and other lethal weapons in any street or public place have also been prohibited during the festival.

President In Andhra

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, now on a visit to South India, was received at the Secunderabad railway station by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Chandu Lal Trivedi, and the Chief Minister, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy. Photo shows (left to right) Mrs. Trivedi, Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddy, the President and Mr. Chandu Lal Trivedi.

STRENGTHEN BONDS BETWEEN INDIA AND SUDAN, MATHEN SAYS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. C. P. MATHEN, AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO SUDAN, WHILE REPLYING TO FELICITATIONS ACCORDED TO HIM BY THE BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ HERE THIS EVENING, SAID THAT SUDAN, LIKE INDIA, WAS LOOKING FORWARD TO AN ALL ROUND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

He said that the economic situation in Sudan today was as foremost as that in India.

Indian technicians, he said, were in great demand in Sudan and many students were sent abroad for higher technical studies.

He urged that we should extend our full co-operation and goodwill to them and try to strengthen the bonds of relationship that now existed between the two countries.

India, Mr. Mathen observed, was looked upon by the Sudanese with great esteem and added that he was proud that he represented a country whose Prime Minister was an apostle of peace.

Mr. Mathen in conclusion said that being a Christian himself, he believed in prayer which he said symbolised true goodwill.

Mr. Rajagopal, chairman of the Samaj, welcoming the guest, referred to his rare qualities.

His selection to represent a dynamic country was a matter of pride to the Keralites, he added.

Mr. N. B Menon, secretary of the Samaj, proposed a vote of thanks.

Nagpada Reception

It was a pity that the Indian Christian community did not have a single representative in the present Central Government as was the case with the country's first elected Parliament.

This statement was made by Mr. C. P. Mathen, India's Ambassador-designate to Sudan, at a reception held in his honour this evening by the Indian Christian Association at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House hall.

Mr. Mathen said that he had made a representation to Prime Minister Nehru on that point.

The reply from Mr. Nehru was very favourable, he added.

He felt that most Christian leaders had no plans for their own future.

He said that they should join some of the leading parties and then seek a ticket at future elections.

He deprecated a statement made by a Union Deputy Minister some time ago that the Christian community had never shown any sympathy to the country's freedom movement.

"We Christians in Travancore-Cochin were in the fore-front of the Freedom Movement," he added.

Mr. David Shaw, MLC, a member of the executive committee, welcomed Mr. Mathen, Mr. D. E. Wasker, the president of the Association, also spoke

BUSINESSMAN CHEATED

BOMBAY, Saturday

Laxmidas Kanji was arrested by the Agripada police yesterday for allegedly cheating a business man to the tune of Rs. 2,400.

Producing the accused before Mr. K. M. Nemazee, presidency magistrate, Mazagaon court today, police said that Kanji delivered coloured dust to the business man instead of dyes.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

George Philip Brito, Ramnana Krishnaya and Joseph Brito were arrested by the Bandra police yesterday on a charge of committing theft of property valued at Rs. 1,070.

At the Bandra Court, Mr. G. J. Saldhana Presidency Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody pending enquiries.

★

Gulab Raghunath Kale was arrested by the Kingsway police today on a charge of house-breaking and theft of wrist watch and other property collectively valued at Rs. 400.

He was remanded into police custody.

★

Bai Haku Moshru and Bai Kashi Mohan, residents of Kandivli were arrested yesterday by the Western Railway police on a charge of importing wheat.

They were ordered to be released on bail.

★

Gayabai Kachru and Gangiva Sharnappa were arrested by the Borivli police yesterday on a charge of theft of silver ornaments valued at Rs. 68.

They were remanded into police custody.

B.P.C.C. TAKES CHINAI'S MOVE ON SALES TAX

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. K. PATIL, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, said here today that Congressmen in the six different regions of the State should come together to make the organisation virile and to prove the bilingual State a grand success.

Mr. Patil, who arrived here last night, was addressing the members of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee at Congress House this evening.

He said that the six Pradesh Congress Committees, of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Vidarbha, Nagpur, Bombay City and Saurashtra, should be welded into one single unit without any further delay.

The delay in the formation of one single Pradesh Committee for the State would be harmful to the organisation.

Mr. Patil said: "We Congress workers feel ashamed when we are asked by Congress leaders from other States why there are six Pradesh Committees in Bombay State which is considered to be the most politicall-advanced State in the country."

NO GROUND FOR FEAR

He said that Congressmen of different regions in the State should not suffer from fear complex that one would dominate over another in case there was only one Pradesh Committee for the whole of the State.

After all, he added, the Congress was a democratic organisation and its office-bearers were elected and not selected.

In this connection, he had suggested that there should be six office-bearers of the Pradesh Congress Committee so that equal representation could be given to the existing committees.

Besides this, the six present Pradesh Congress Committees would act as regional committees in their areas.

Mr. Patil suggested that the younger generation should now come forward to shoulder the responsibilities of the Congress organisation in the State. He said that there were many tried and trustworthy old Congressmen on whom now devolved the burden of backing and guiding the youth.

Earlier, the BPCC, after passing a resolution condoling the death of Mr. B. N. Karanjia and Mr. Narahari Parikh, appointed a committee to prepare a model draft suggesting, changes in the Sales Tax Act of the State.

In this connection, the BPCC passed a resolution tabled by Mr. Babubhai Chinai which said that "in view of the diverse ways in which sales tax is levied in the State of Bombay and in view of the difficulties experienced by the business community under the present sales tax applications in Bombay it is desirable to simplify the present Act."

The committee also approved the plan chalked out for the celebration of Tilak Jayanti on August 1 and of the centenary of India's struggle for freedom.

Lathi-Charge On Student Demonstrators

JAIPUR, July 27.

Police lathi-charged a crowd of students in front of the Rajasthan Secretariat this morning, when they were demonstrating there as a protest against recent enhancement of tuition fees by the State Government.

More than fifty students received injuries, twelve seriously. They were immediately rushed to the Sawai Man Singh Hospital.

Since early morning, batches of students paraded the main streets of the city shouting slogans against enhancement of tuition fees by the government.

The demonstrators are reported to have obstructed officials and ministers.

According to Mr. Jamuna Prasad, Deputy Superintendent of Police, who was in charge of the police force in front of the State Secretariat, about fifty policemen, including a Sub-Inspector received injuries in the stone throwing by the students.

Government schools and colleges, it is gathered, functioned normally although with thin attendance.—UPI.

Year's Jail For Assault

Chronicle Correspondent

THANA, July 27.

Govind Nathya Mhatre, aged 55, and his son Janu Govind Mhatre aged 25, residents of old Palghar, were committed to stand their trial in the Sessions Court at Thana under S. 333 and 353 IPC for the alleged offences of assaulting and deterring a public servant in the discharge of his official duties and causing him grievous hurt.

They were tried in the Court of Mr. D. G. Gatane, Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, who held accused No. 1, Govind Nathya Mhatre, guilty under S. 332 IPC only for having caused hurt to the public servant in the discharge of his duties and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and acquitted his son, the second accused.

FOOD POISONING: ONE DIES

Chronicle Correspondent

THANA, July 26.

One more casualty as a result of taking food at the "Worli City Lunch Home," has been found by the Thana town police.

It is understood that Mr. K. V. Joshi, a medical representative of a pharmacy here having its Sales department at Bombay No. 2 and office at Annie Beasant Road, Worli Junction, Bombay, arrived at Kalyan on Tuesday from Hyderabad.

He was staying with his sister at Kalyan and was making trips to Bombay daily.

On July 19, Mr. Joshi with his friend Mr. L. R. Rathe, took meals in the morning at the Worli City Lunch Home, according to the Thana police.

As, Mr. Joshi began to feel unwell, he returned to Kalyan.

Mr. Joshi was removed to the Civil Hospital, Thana, the same day, where he died.

Police Officer Outwits Thief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN alert police officer did smart investigation work and turned the tables on a thief who had come to complain to the Esplanade police station about the loss of gold ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 855.

The Esplanade police said that the man, Dhondiram Karande, a cobbler, had misappropriated the property belonging to a widow.

The woman, Anjambai P. Gule, who was working as a servant with a family on Queen's Road, became friendly with the cobbler.

Between October 1956 and July 1957 she gave him gold ornaments to be taken to a marwari to be pledged for various sums of money, police alleged.

Dondiram, it is alleged, used to sell the ornaments for a large sum and give to the woman a small amount.

This state of affairs went on till July 14 this year.

On this day, police said, Anjambai gave Dondiram Rs 300 to go to the marwari and pay the amount and redeem her ornaments.

That day, he came back with a long face and told the woman that while he was returning with her ornaments in a tram, somebody cut his pocket and removed them.

In support of his story he showed her the cut pocket also.

After that "sob story", he suggested that they go to the police and lodge a complain regarding the loss.

At the police station also, the cobbler told the same story and showed an officer recording the complaint, his cut pocket.

However, the police officer who had seen the smart work done by pick-pockets felt suspicious over the crude manner in which the pocket was cut.

After prolonged questioning Dondiram admitted that he had sold the ornaments to a marwari and had also mis-appropriated Rs. 300 which she had given him to redeem the ornaments.

DRY LAW ARREST

Chronicle Correspondent

THANA, July 27.

Bhiwa Pandu Kharivale, resident of Ghantali, was accosted by a policeman on suspicion at Utalsar, Thana, on Thursday evening, when the former was entering Thana town on a bicycle.

On searching the tin, which Bhiwa was carrying on the bicycle, it was found that the tin contained four gallons of illicit liquor.

The police arrested the suspect and seized the tin containing liquor as well as the bicycle.

Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar, professor of sociology and social work at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, is back in India after 25 years, on a round-the-world flying trip. Here he is seen being received at the Santa Cruz airport, Bombay, by members of his family. A devoted follower and biographer of Mahatma Gandhi, he is the author of many books on India.

Research Work In Ayurved

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A conference of heads of Ayurved Research Institutes in Bombay State, held in the Sachivalaya here, yesterday, decided to take steps to co-ordinate the work of Ayurved research in the State.

Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, Minister for Public Health, presided.

The conference was of the view that because of limited resources available for carrying out research work in the field of Ayurveda, there should be no unnecessary duplication of work and that the Board of Ayurvedic Research should act as an agency to ensure this.

Development Board For Soap Products Soon

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MANUBHAI M. SHAH, Minister for Industries in the Union Government, today announced that a Development Council for Soap and Allied Products would be set up by the Government in the near future, in response to the demand made by soap manufacturers.

The Council would concern itself not only with the production of soap but also with manufacture of machinery needed for the soap manufacturing industry.

He was opening new detergent plant of the Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., at Wadala, this morning.

This was the first detergent plant in the country, he said, and disclosed the intention of another soap manufacturing company to set up another detergent plant soon.

Dealing with the necessity of manufacturing machinery indigenously, he said that the country could not depend on imports all along, but private individuals had to undertake such enterprises.

These enterprises could give rise to many ancillary industries, which would create an employment potential and relieve, to some extent, the problem of unemployment in the country, he said.

Dr. J. S. Badami, General Manager of the Company, proposed a vote of thanks.

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Cost Of Living Up In June

BOMBAY, Saturday.

During June last, the consumer price index number for working class for Bombay City (base: year ended June 1934 equal to 100) advanced by seven points to 370; that for Ahmedabad (base: year ended July 1927 equal to 100) increased by two points to 259; that for Sholapur (base: year ended January 1928 equal to 100) registered a rise of two points to 339 and that for Jalgaon (base: August 1939 equal to 100) rose by 10 points to 456.

Congressman Joins P. W. Party

Chronicle Correspondent

THANA, July 26.

A well-known Congress worker of Thana, Mr. Sadanand Narayan Nakhawa alias Swami Sachchidanand Bharatiya has addressed a letter to the president of the Thana Taluka Congress Committee, resigning his membership of the Congress.

Mr. Nakhawa is joining the Peasants' and Workers' Party.

INDRANI SCORES IN DASAVATAR

AN EXQUISITE EXPOSITION OF BHARATNATYAM WAS GIVEN BY SMT. INDRANI RAHMAN AT THE C. J. HALL ON FRIDAY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SUR SINGAR SAMSAD.

Since her last appearance in the city Smt. Indrani has improved tremendously, and that was evident in her recital from the over-all emphasis on aesthetics and the balance between footwork and body movements like Karana and Angahara.

Her "Alarippu" and "Jatiswaram" had a finish about them, and though they were separate pieces, they were performed as integrating links to create "Nritta" atmosphere.

Her "Varnam" was a broad-based build-up with Nritta and Abhinaya beautifully spaced out, eye glances and neck movements making it a head to foot dance.

Her Tillana showed a variety of well-knit dance patterns punctuated with sculpturesque attitudes.

With her vast repertoire, it was disappointing that Indrani stuck to mamuli padams which had been done to death by amateurs and professionals alike.

This is a field in which a 'new look' can be given to Bharatnatyam and a good dancer like her can reveal new horizons.

HIGHLIGHT

The highlight of the performance was the presentation of Dasavatar, ten incarnations of Vishnu, in Kuchupidi style which gave an extra dimension to the art of Bharatnatyam.

With a springy gait and easy carriage, Indrani was able to strike the pose of the "Avatara Purushas" and the whole piece looked like a fresco brought to life from the Hindu pantheon.

Lokiah was the leader of the orchestra and his classical Karnataki music was a treat. The mridangum player, violinist and the flutist were at their best.

K. A. C.

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN BULLION MARKET

BOMBAY, July 27.

The Bullion market was quiet but steady with limited business. There was utter absence of professional activity.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 183-2 against the last close at Rs. 183-3. Ready Silver was quoted annas four under forward at Rs. 182-14.

Forward Gold was unchanged at Rs. 106-15. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107-5 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70-12.

The market fluctuated within a small range of annas two only.

The market closed as under:

Ready Silver	.....	183	0 0
Forward	.....	183	5 0
Ready Gold	.....	107	5 0
Forward	.....	106	15 0
Sovereigns	.....	70	12 0

Indore

INDORE, July 27.

Silver: open 183-10, high 183-14, lowest 183-8, close 183-816.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, July 27

The forward cotton markets was quietly steady today with limited business.

March delivery opened at Rs. 714-8 against the previous close at Rs. 715-4 and after advancing at Rs. 715-8 steadied at Rs. 715. Business was slow and traders were inclined to await for fresh developments.

The market closed as under:

I.C.C. March: Opening Rs. 714-8, Highest Rs. 715-12, Lowest Rs. 712-4, Close Rs. 712-4.

India's Trade Balance With Ceylon

CALCUTTA, July 26.

India's favourable balance of trade with Ceylon declined to Rs 141,400,000 during 1956 from Rs. 170,400,000 in the previous year according to official reports.

The decline is the result of the restrictive policy of the India Government in respect of exports of pulses and dried chillies. Exports of coal, saris and sarongs of mixed materials, tamarind, sheep and goats, eggs and cinematograph films also recorded some decline.

These factors reduced exports from India to Ceylon from Rs. 242,100,000 in 1956 to Rs. 212,700,000 last year, but India still maintained the position of the second largest supplier, ranking next only to the United Kingdom.

Imports into India from Ceylon were more or less constant at Rs. 71,400,000 in 1956, though India reduced to some extent purchases of copra, coconut oil and hides and skins.—NAFEN.

Popularising Cashew Nuts And Pepper In West Asia

COCHIN, July 26.

The Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council has made arrangements for its participation in the fourth Damascus International Fair scheduled to be held from September 1 to 30, 1957, it is authoritatively learned here.

In addition to sending various grades of cashew kernels, different varieties of pepper and cashew shell oil for display, the council has also despatched a number of packets containing cashew and pepper for free distribution.

The Damascus Fair attracts a large number of traders from Syria and neighbouring countries, which offer a good market for Indian goods.

It may be mentioned here that the Government of India is also participating in the fair to popularise Indian products in the West Asian countries.—NAFEN.

India Major Buyer Of U.K. Bicycles

CALCUTTA, July 26.

India continues to be a major buyer of bicycles from Britain.

According to authoritative figures, Britain exported in the first quarter of this year a total of 367,250 bicycles, of which the shares of some important countries were as follows: India 35,072; Nigeria 31,289; the United States 20,288; Uganda 15,462 and Singapore 18,101.—NAFEN.

LargeInternalOfftake Of South Indian Tea

COCHIN, July 26.

With shipments of 8,110,000 lb last month total shipments of tea from this port in the first half of the current year amounted to 37,720,000 lb compared with 36,150,000 lb in the corresponding period of 1956.

The improvement, however, was due to increased internal demand, as shipments to Indian ports rose smartly from 2,480,000 lb in the first half of 1956 to 5,930,000 lb during the half year under review.

Exports to practically all destinations, on the other hand, recorded a decline. Offtake by the United Kingdom fell to 18,600,000 lb during January to June, 1957 from 19,920,000 lb in the first half of last year. While exports to the United States were a shade better at 4,293,000 lb those to Canada fell to 3,090,000 lb from 3,900,000 lb.

Shipments to Australia and other countries were also lower at 2,230,000 lb and 3,050,000 lb respectively.—NAFEN.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, July 27.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs 170/180, Quilandy Rs 190/200, Fibre Garbled Rs 141 Ungarbled Rs 130.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 137 Unhusked Rs 130. Dry R s205 Coconut oil Rs 620 Copra Office Rs 410. Dilpasand Rs 437.50 Madrasuottam Rs 440.

Pepper Wynaad Rs 625 Jungle wood Rs 40/45, Vellapine Rs 55/60, Sentenk Rs 50/55 Teak Rs 120/130 Mango Rs 3.25/3.50, Teak Rs 20/20, Rosewood Rs 20/25.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, July 27.

The produce market was fairly steady today under short covering.

Yesterday in London both castorseed and Linseed oil quotations lost £1.

In view of small stocks of groundnuts and good demand from crushers, there are no prospects for large tenders against August contract. Groundnuts opened at Rs 171/8 while new crop was done at Rs. 156/8.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 174/8 and after declining at Rs. 174 steadied at Rs. 174/8. New crop was placed at Rs. 157/8.

Linseed September was quoted at Rs. 29/8 and business in new crop was done at Rs. 28/14. Cottonseeds September were placed at Rs. 112.

GROUNDNUTS: Quality Rs. 37-4, Bold Rs. 36-12, August Rs. 35-10, January Rs. 31.

CASTORSEEDS: Madras Rs. 34-8, Kanpur Rs. 33-6, Gujarat Rs. 34-8.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 29.

KARDI: Ready Rs. 23.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs. 29-4.

OILS: Groundnut receipts Rs. 20-5, July Rs. 20-5, August Rs. 20-5, Linseed Rs. 15-2.

CASTOR OIL: Commercial Rs. 19-8, BSS 20-12.

GROUNDNUTS AUGUST: Opening Rs. 177.78, highest Rs. 178.12, lowest Rs. 177.12, close Rs. 177.12.

COTTONSEED SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 177.75, highest Rs. lowest Rs. 111.50 close Rs. 111.50.

CASTORSEEDS SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs 174.50, highest Rs. 174.75, lowest Rs. 171.75, close Rs. 172.

LINSEED SEPTEMBER: Opening Rs. 29.62, highest Rs. 29.69, lowest Rs. 29.56, close Rs. 29.56.

NEW CROP

Groundnuts Feb opening Rs. 156.75, highest Rs. 156.75, lowest Rs. 154.25, close 154.50.

Castorseeds May opening Rs. 157.25, highest Rs. 158, lowest Rs. 156, close Rs. 156.50.

Cottonseed Feb. opening Rs. 95.25 and closed at Rs. 95.

Linseed May opening Rs. 28.75, highest Rs. 28.87, lowest Rs. 28.75, close Rs. 28.75.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, July 27

SUGAR: Indian 2-1/2 Mds. Low Quality Rs. 105-8 Indian Medium Quality Rs. 107-8, Indian better quality Rs. 110

CLOVES: Rs. 400, Cassia Rs. 122, Shravan Rs. 122, Bhadarva Rs. 123, Mercury Ready Rs 1,275. Camphore Rs. 3-8.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs. 555, Alleppey Rs. 415, Copra Office Colombo Rs. 360, Ginger Rs. 47.

HESSIAN: Ready 45 x 11 N. P. 51* June-July N.P 50, 40x8 N.P 36, 50x10 N.P. 36, 40x10 N.P. 49, Bags D.W. Rs. 110, July Rs. 101. Twill Rs. 128, Twine Rs. 47.

GHEE: B. L. Rs. 65/8, B. K. Rs 64/8, V B. Rs. 63, R. P. Rs. 63/8, MJ Rs. 63/8, Vishnu Rs. 61/8 B.C. Rs. 61, Joshi Rs. 61, Belgaum No. 1 Rs. 54, Belgaum No. 2 Rs. 50, Shankheshwar Rs. 47-8. Hathrus Rs. 56.

GUR: Kolhapur No. 1 Rs. 26, No. 2 Rs. 23, No. 3 Rs. 17, Kopergaon No. 1 Rs. 22, No. 2 Rs. 19, No. 3 Rs. 17.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 80, Shravan Rs. 555 to 560, Bhadarva Rs. 560 to 565, Aso Rs. 565 to 570.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 27

Opening	.....	822
Highest	.....	822
Lowest	.....	820
Close	.....	820
40x2 STAPLE FIBRE AUGUST		
Opening	.....	579
Highest	.....	581
Lowest	.....	579
Close	.....	580
40x2 STAPLE FIBRE OCTOBER		
Opening	.....	585
Highest	.....	586
Lowest	.....	584
Close	.....	585
Ready 120 Japan	.....	4 4 0
Ready 150 Japan	.....	4 3 6
Ready 120 Italy	.....	4 4 0
Ready 150 Italy	.....	3 15 6

Bank Asked To Close

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The Reserve Bank of India has served a notice on the National City Bank Ltd., Delhi, cancelling its licence to carry on banking business in India.

The issue of this notice makes it obligatory on the part of the bank to cease transacting the business of banking.—UPI.

Aluminium Forging Stock Standard Issued

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian Standard specification (IS: 735-1956) for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, forging stock (for general engineering purposes).

Copies of this standard can be had from the Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi-8, or from its branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Local Stock Exchange was officially closed today due to fortnightly settlement.

In private the tone was steady. Tata Steel Ordinary was quoted at Rs. 177.25 and Indian Iron at Rs. 20.10. Bombay Dyeing fetched Rs. 583, Century Rs. 442, National Rayon Rs. 232 and Bombay Burmah Old Rs. 608.

AMERICAN MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 26.

BURLAP: Aug high 10.40 low 10.40 close 10.40 May 10.40 Nov 10.50 Feb 10.45 sales two lots.

RUBBER: July 33.40 Sept 32.60 Nov 32.45 Jan 32.38 Mar 32.31 May 32.10 July 31.80

TIN: July 95.62-1/2 Aug 95.50 Sept 95.25 Oct 94.8-1/2 May 94.50.

ZINC: July high 9.88 Aug 9.88 Sept 9.88 Oct 9.88 Nov 9.88 Dec 9.88 Jan 9.88 Mar 9.88 May 9.88 sales 6 lots

CHICAGO WHEAT Sept 215-1/8 Dec 219-1/8 Mar 220-3/8 May 214-1/4.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, July 26.

	High	Low	Close
October	34.59	34.50	34.59
December	34.59	34.50	34.59
March	34.72	34.62	34.68
May	34.75	34.62	34.68
July	34.29	34.19	34.26
October	33.52	33.40	33.46
December	33.45	33.35	33.40
Spot			35.45
NEW ORLEANS			
October	34.60	34.50	34.59
December	34.59	34.49	34.59
March	34.69	34.64	34.69
May	34.70	34.61	34.70
July	34.30	34.20	34.26
October	33.52	33.40	33.45
December	33.33	33.32	33.36
Spot			33.70

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, July 27.

After an early easiness the market steadied slightly but remained inactive. The rails reacted after their good show yesterday. The utilities turned again easier.

At the close the whole list turned weaker the industrials index showed at 514.59 loss of 2.10 that of the rails at 152.33 loss of 1.49 and that of the utilities at 70.03 a loss of 0.44.

1,710,000 shares changed hands of which 560,000 during the last half hour.

Gen Electric 71-7/8 Gen Motors 46 U S Steel 70-1/2 Studpack 6-5/8 U S Steel Pref 142 Anaconda 68-1/4.

Movement Of Commodity Prices

Wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ending March 1953 as 100) advanced by 1.5 per cent to 110.6 during June 1957 as compared with 109.0 for May 1957. The index was higher by 8.3 per cent when compared with 102.1 for Jnue, 1956.

During the month under review, the index for 'Food Articles' went up by 2.1 per cent to 109.3, 'Liquor and Tobacco' by 1.9 per cent to 92.3, 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' by 2.0 per cent to 111.7, 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.7 per cent to 121.3 and 'Manufactures' by 0.9 per cent to 108.5.

Further Decline In Sugar Prices

LONDON, July 27.

The past week saw a further decline in sugar values: The world spot price has receded from 5.10 to 4.60 cents per lb for Cuba, and the daily price of the London Terminal Marrket Association from 46 sh. 4-1/2 d to 40 sh. per cwt. cif.

"This has by no means been a blank week so far as business is concerned,," says Czarnikows' latest review, "but the buying has not been of such a character as to stay the general sliding back of values."

It will be seen that by far the great bulk of recent sales has been of sugar other than Cuban.

In fact the only business in Cubas reported was Pakistan's purchase of 6,000 tons for July/August shipment.—UPI-AFP.

TEXTILE SALES RISE IN U.K.

LONDON, July 27.

Wholesale textile sales were 1.7 per cent higher in Britain during the first three months of the year than they were in the corresponding period.

Children's wear, up by 11.3 per cent, was the category showing the biggest improvement.

Wholesale deals throughout the whole of the textile industry reached an index value of 116 in March, against 91 in February.

These figures are based on giving the average month of 1950 the value of 100.

The improvement between February and March is usual at that time of the year.—NAFEN.

Drop In London Sugar

LONDON, July 27.

The past week saw a further decline in sugar values: the world spot price has receded from 5.10 to 4.60 cents per lb.

Chou Invites Hatta

JAKARTA, July 27.

Chinese Premier Chou En-lai has invited former Indonesian Vice-President, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, to visit China, the Indonesian news agency reported today.

President Ahmed Sukarno last year paid a formal visit to China after his tour of the Soviet Union.—UPI-AFP.

Government Loans

BOMBAY, July 27.

3 % Con. 1986	..	72.70
2½% 1960	..	93.60
2½ % 1960	..	96.45
2½% 1962	..	93.90
2½% 1976	..	83.15
3 % 1957	..	99.80
3 % 1958	..	99.65
3 % 1958-61	..	97.95
3 % 1963-65	..	93.35
3 % 1964	..	93.60
3 % 1966-68	..	90.80
3 % 1970-75	..	85.50
3½% 1962	..	97.45
3½ % 1961	..	99.30
3½% 1964	..	97.60
3½% 1967	..	97.90
3½% 1974	..	98.25
4 % 1960-70	..	100.80
4½% 1958-68	..	101.25

CORPORATION BONDS.

4%	Bombay Port Trust LD		97.50
3½%	Bom. Municipal	1965	92.20
3½%	Bom. Municipal	1977	85.25
3½%	Bom. Muncipal	1979	85.00
3½%	Bom Municipal	1966	97.00
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1963	98.25
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1964	97.50
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1967	98.00
4 %	Bom. Municipal	1988	97.50
4 %	Bom. Municipal (L.D.)		97.75
4 %	Bom Transport	1964	99.00
4 %	Bom. Transport	1966	98.80

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT LOANS

3 %	Bombay	1958	98.75
3 %	Bombay	1960	96.25
3½%	Bombay	1962	98.00
4 %	Bombay	1963	100.00
4 %	Bombay	1964	100.00
4 %	Bombay	1965	99.50
4 %	Bombay	1970	99.30

Mystery Of Missing Man Is Cleared

NEW YORK, July 27.

A MYSTERY which no one thought could be solved has been cleared up — the disappearance of 62-year-old Los Angeles jeweller, Mr. S. Binstock, from an aircraft flying at 10,000 feet over the Californian desert.

Mr. Binstock's body has not yet been found.

Mr. Binstock, enquiries proved, insured himself for £42,000 and flew to Las Vegas for a night's drinking and gambling.

The following morning, he boarded an airliner for his homeward flight and vanished into the washroom.

An explosion alarmed the crew and other travellers.

They found a seven-foot by four-foot hole in the fuselage side in the washroom and no sign of the passenger.

The plane made an emergency landing and detectives swung into the hunt to find out what had happened.

Their conclusion: Mr. Binstock committed suicide by shooting himself.

The four bullets which he fired pierced the wall of the pressurised rear cabin and caused a part of the cabin to break away in explosion.

SUCKED OUT

Binstock himself was sucked out through the gash in the fuselage.

The only remaining question is unlikely to be answered.

The insurance policies taken out by Binstock were in favour of his wife.

Did he intend the airliner to crash with the loss of all lives, to ensure that no one would know he had committed suicide and that his wife would get the insurance money?—NAFEN.

Glacier Team Starts Work

NAIROBI, July 27

Three members of the team of scientists and other investigators who are to take part in an expedition to the Mount Kenya glaciers next December have left Nairobi for a preliminary reconnaissance of the area.

The work will be carried out as a part of Kenyas contribution to the International Geophysical Year.

The leader of the expedition is Dr. I. S. Loupekine, Senior Lecturer in Geology at the Royal Technical College, Nairobi.

Despite the impressive and complicated apparatus which will be used to probe the glaciers, the party will depend on the traditional form of transport—mules.

While on Mount Kenya, the team will place stakes in a selected glacier. When they return for the main part of the work in December, they will be able to tell how the glacier has moved in the intervening five months.

Rain gauges are to be set up at heights of 10,000 feet and 13,500 feet.—NAFEN.

Pak-Spanish Treaty

MADRID, July 27.

The Spanish Cabinet yesterday decided to submit the treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and Pakistan to the Cortes (Parliament) for ratification.

The treaty was signed in Madrid this month.—UPI-AFP.

Ex-Minister Arrested

RANGOON, July 27.

BURMESE authorities announced today the arrest of former minister and Socialist Party chairman, Ko Ko Gyi, who had been a member of the Communist rebel movement for the last nine years.

Ko Ko Gyi, who joined the rebellion nine years ago, had been accused of taking government funds with him when he went underground.

He was arrested yesterday by agents of the Burmese Intelligence Service.—UPI-AFP.

14-Day Rule Abolished

LONDON, July 27.

The controversial 14-day rule is to be abolished.

The regulation banned discussion of subjects on television and radio for two weeks prior to their debate in parliament and it was introduced, according to the authorities, to prevent radio or television challenging Parliament.

Few people outside parliament liked the regulation.

It was condemned by newspapers as an atempt to curtail free speech and both in the BBC and Independent Television programmes, individual speakers ventilated their protests against what they termed a form of censorship.

The problem was settled in a spirit of compromise.

Mr. Macmillan, after conferring with Mr. Gaitskell, said in December that as an "experiment" the rule would be suspended.

Now Mr. Macmillan has announced that the suspension will be "indefinite."

The BBC and the Independent Television Authority have given assurances that they will continue to act in a way which will not "derogate" from the primacy of Parliament.—NAFEN.

GROUP TO STUDY CHANNEL TUNNEL SCHEME

PARIS, July 27

The Suez Canal Company signed yesterday a protocol with an American group and representatives of Britain and France to build a tunnel under the English channel.

The tunnel would carry road and rail transport and eventually oil pipelines and electric power cables.

Representatives of Britain and France, and of the American "Technical Studies Incorporated" will set up a study group to examine plans for the tunnel.

Rene Massigli, former French Ambassador in London, is to be one of the joint presidents of an observation committee set up to watch over the study group's work.

The other president yet to be appointed, is to be a British.—UPI-AFP.

Indian Postman Is Helped To Seek Heart Expert In U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

THIRTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD Sewa Chand, of Samur, Patiala, whose interest in written and spoken English resulted in his being flown here from India, has thrilled Philadelphian medical circles.

Chand arrived on July 17 at the Hahnemann Hospital here to have his serious heart condition brought before the attention of Dr. Charles P. Bailey, noted heart surgeon.

Chand's trip and expenses are being paid by the trustees of this city's Mary Bailey Foundation for heart and great vessel research; by a labour union; and by various private individuals.

Meawhile, sypathetic postal officials in the Punjab are continuing Chand's postman's salary during the three months he is scheduled to be hospitalized here.

Seated on a bed in his room at the Hahnemann Hospital Chand today reviewed the chain of events that brought him from the Punjab to Philadelphia.

HIS INTEREST

"When I first developed my heart conditions I began reading widely about the disease," he said.

Then, one day he read an article in the Hindustan Standard about Dr. Paul Dudley White, the American heart specialist who took care of President Eisenhower when he had his heart attack.

Dr. White wrote a cordial reply to a letter from Chand, suggesting that as a first step he contact Dr. S. Padmavati of the Lady Hastings Medical College, New Delhi

Dr. Padmavati examined him and recommended surgery.

This increased Chand's desire for treatment by an American heart specialist, because as Chand explained here: "With me, it is mainly a question of faith, and I have faith in American heart specialists."

Chand's contact with the Mary Bailey Foundation came when he read in another Indian paper about a Nobel Prize in medicine being awarded to Dr. Andre cournand, of New York, for his work on the heart.

Chand then wrote of Dr. Cournand telling him of his heart condition.

Dr Cournand read Chand's letter and forward it to Dr. Charles Bailey, explaining that he believed surgery would relieve Chand's symptoms.

As Dr. Cournand said in his letter to his American colleagues: "Don't you think that it could be a means of proving that Americans are genuinely interested in people living in less advanced countries, if money could be provided so as to enable Chand to have the benefit of your skill?

Dr. Bailey then asked a Philadelphia advertising executive named Philip Klein, the city's director of civil defence, who was thinking of taking a trip to India to look in on Chand.

Klein visited Chand in December and wrote Dr. Bailey that his heart condition apparently would never permit Chand to advance up the postal ladder.

Klein also found that Chand's two brothers would live with his family and care for it.

Philadelphia Judge L. Stauffer Oliver, chairman of the Mary Bailey Foundation's board of trustees, immediately took steps to arrange Chand's visit here.

"It will be done as a token of international goodwill — because the heart is universal and here is a man who has a longing to live and to succeed,' the jurist said.

Soon Chand was en route by plane for Philadelphia.

New Device At Calder Hall

LONDON, July 27

Britain will have an experimental thermonuclear reactor apparatus in operation next week.

This equipment, which is known as Zeta 1, will produce temperatures at which hydrogen fusion can take place.

The device is confidently expected to give Britain the world lead in the harnessing, for industrial use, of thermonuclear power such as is reacted from the hydrogen bomb.

Nasser Hits Ike Doctrine

PARIS July 27.

President Nasser yesterday accused the United States of trying to "take over the Middle East" and denounced the "Eisenhower doctrine" for the Middle East as a "mystification," Cairo radio said.

In a two-hour policy speech in Alexandria's "Liberation Square," Nasser said, the aim of U.S. diplomacy was to "isolate Egypt before including it, through internal subversion, in an aggressive military system."

Nasser said: "We refuse to cooperate with Arab leaders who are only traitors in the service of the imperialists."

He said that "Arab solidarity' was condemned to be a "dead letter" for a long time to come.

He added however that American "imperialism" would never succeed in isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab world.

Nasser said, it "cannot be denied" that the U.S. adopted a "correct attitude" during the military intervention against Egypt last year.

He said, "However, it quickly became clear to us that Washington was determined to use peaceful means to obtain the same ends as the Franco-British."

Kruschev Wants Trade With U. S.

MOSCOW, July 27.

One of the 26 American tourists received by Communist Party first secretary, Nikita Kruschev three days ago revealed yesterday that Kruschev had discussed USA-Soviet trade relations during the interview.

"It is fantastic," the tourist quoted Kruschev as saying, "that in the 20th century there should be no trade relations between the two greatest producer countries in the world."

In reply to other questions, Kruschev said that the Soviet Union was ready to agree to a halt in nuclear tests adding that peace could only be established by mutual confidence.

The interview between Kruschev and the tourists took place here three days ago.

The American group was headed by Professor Jerome Davis, dismissed from Yale University for having "left-wing contacts."—UPI-AFP.

MACMILLAN LOOKS FOR NEW SIGNS IN SOVIET RUSSIA

LONDON, July 27.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan stated yesterday "the cold despotism of Stalin is having its face lifted but we are still awaiting for any concrete sign of a real change of heart in the part of the Soviet Union."

He said the free world must maintain its collective strength.

He was speaking at a convention of the American Bar Association in London.—UPI-AFP.

Five Bombay Men Get American Varsity Degrees

MADISON, WIS.

Five students from Bombay were awarded degrees by the University of Wisconsin.

Their names and the degrees they received are:

Master of Science (Chemical Engineering): Kumudchandra I. Mehta.

Doctor of Philosophy: Pandurany D. Deshpande, Ambalal S. Patel, Chhotabhai J. Patel and Natverlal D. Shah.

Syria Offers Apology To King Saud

BEIRUT, July 27.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia has accepted apologies for attacks made against him by Syrian leaders and has directed the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to return to his post in Damascus, Saudi Ambassador to the Lebanon, Sheikh Abdel Aziz Kouheimi, said here yesterday.

Syrian leaders, notably acting Defence Minister Khaled Azem, had attacked King Saud, describing him as a tool in American hands.

As a consequence, Saudi Arabian Ambassador to Syria Abdel Aziz Benzied had been instructed to leave Damascus for Beirut on June 23.

These orders have now been countermanded, I twas stated yesterday.—UPI-AFP.

Suez Crisis Was A Boon To Durban

CAPE TOWN, July 27

The Suez Canal crisis meant a sudden surge of prosperity for the South African port of Durban.

The port handled nearly 15,000,000 tons of shipping during the first six months of the year—more than Durban has ever had in any previous complete twelve-months.

The figure is the highest on record for any shipping centre in the Union.

The diversion of ships round the Cape when the canal was closed was accounted for the jump.

Up to June 30, entrances to the port totalled 1,570 merchant ships, totalling 14,927,000 gross tons.

They were registered in 30 different countries.

British ships were the most numerous, at 618. Then came France, Holland, Norway, the United States, Sweden and West Germany, in that order.

Cargo handled weighed more than 4,200,000 tons.—NAFEN.

British Troopship In Suez

PORT SAID, July 27.

The British troopship Empire Fowey, the first British troopship to enter the Suez Canal since the hostilities in Egypt last October arrived here and is scheduled to sail through the Canal early Saturday.

The 19,121-ton troopship arrived from Southampton carrying 755 soldiers and 310 civilian passengers en route to Hong Kong.

The ship will stay in Port Said overnight, but the soldiers were forbidden to visit the city.

Only civilians were allowed to land for short visits.—UPI-AFP.

Britain Has Big Contracts For A-Plants' Export

LONDON, July 27.

OVERSEAS orders for nuclear fission power plants are expected to be worth more than £500,000,000 by 1965.

But the makers will not have to wait eight years before the money starts to roll in.

Export contracts worth between £170,000,000 and £195,000,000 are expected to be placed here by the end of next year, with the total going up to over £300,000,000 by 1960.

Five British companies in this field are now negotiating contracts to build seven atomic plants.

Organisations from six countries are at the buying end of the talks. The generators range from one of five megawatts output to one of 180 megawatts.

TECHNICAL HELP

Apart from orders for actual atom-driven power stations, others are expected for passing on technical help to firms and other organisations in a number of countries.

One development, still in its earliest stages, which is likely to earn many millions of pounds for the United Kingdom atomic engineering industry, is the sale of nuclear fission engines for ships.

The latest move in providing such power units is the decision of two of Britain's biggest engineering concerns, Babcock and Wilcox and Cammell Laird and Company, to co-operate in this field.

The two firms have issued a joint statement saying that their designers have drawn up plans for a 65,000-ton tanker, driven by atomic energy.

Their experts say that because the power unit is so expensive, it is best used in a large ship which is more or less constantly in use.

Big tankers are the most likely types.

HUMANIST CONGRESS OPENS IN LONDON

LONDON, July 27.

THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANIST AND ETHICAL UNION OPENED IN LONDON YESTERDAY.

Some 350 delegates and members from 21 countries, including India, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Japan were signed in.

One of the seven national organisations which founded the Union at its first Congress in 1952 and set up its headquarters in Holland was the Indian Radical Humanist Movement which is associated with the Indian Renaissance Institute in Dehra Dun.

Ten Indians are attending the Congress which has four subjects on its agenda—philosophy, personal life, social life, and organisation.

The chairman of the discussion on social life is Mr. G. R. Dalvi, Lecturer in Economics at the Sidharth College, Bombay, and Professor G. D. Parikh of the Ram Narain Ruia College, Bombay, is contributing a paper.

The other participants are Lord Boyd Orr, President, Mr. Julian Huxley, British Vice-President, Madame Pandit, the Indian High Commissioner and Mr. H. J. Muller, the Nobel Prize winner.

The Congress will end on Wednesday.—NAFEN.

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BLUE BIRD CLINIC AIDS CHILDREN FIGHT EPILEPSY

"Mrs. B—and Harry are here, doctor," announced a blue-uniformed volunteer clinic aide as she opened an office door in a Houston, Texas, hospital.

Dr. Dora Chao, small and trim in a starched white coat which did not quite conceal the mandarin neckline of her pale blue silk Chinese gown, scanned quickly the medical history on her desk. She smiled as Harry and his mother sat down beside her.

"I still can't believe it, doctor," the mother began, a look of wonder on her face. "Harry hasn't had a seizure in six months! And he's back in school, doing well, though he has a lot to catch up with."

Doctor Chao smiled approvingly at Harry, a slender, bright-eyed eight-year-old lad. How different he looked now from that morning nearly a year ago when he first went to the Blue Bird Children's Clinic for Neurological Disorders.

Then he had been weak, listless, cut off from school and friends because he suffered sometimes as many as five or six epileptic seizures a day.

Harry's family lived in a rural section some 200 miles from Houston, and until he went to the clinic the only treatment he had had since he was two — when the seizures began — was from a chiropractor.

NEW HOPE

Here for the first time in his young life Harry found hope. Though he now takes prescribed drugs regularly to control his disorder, it is possible that as he matures he may simply "grow out" of the seizures.

If he is free from them for three years, Dr. Chao has told his parents, "we can start reducing the medication — and watch what happens."

The story of the Blue Bird Children's Clinic is as dramatic as the personal stories of its many young patients.

For it began as the dream of a group of women, the members of the Blue Bird Circle of the First Methodist Church, who wanted to do something to help unfortunate children.

TODAY THE CLINIC, FINANCED ALMOST COMPLETELY BY THE WOMEN'S GROUP, IS REGARDED BY SPECIALISTS AS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING CENTRES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.

To it come children from many states, some 230 a month, for treatment and help — and hope.

There are children — of whom Harry is one — suffering from genetic (an inherited tendency toward) epilepsy. But many forms of epilepsy are from outside causes.

There are children who suffer brain damage from trauma—a severe blow to the head — caused by a fall, perhaps; or from prenatal or postnatal infections, prematurity, or the perils of birth.

SHUNNED

Nearly all parents, according to Dr. Chao, need treatment, too, in the form of assurance and instruction. Often children suffering from seizures are shunned by playmates, not accepted by schools, though they are not sick enough to stay at home. They react sometimes by being hateful to their parents, or by running away.

Some parents, ashamed of their child's condition, have even deprived the youngster of medical attention. "There is nothing to be ashamed of," Dr. Chao assures them; "we must face it as we faced tuberculosis and alcoholism."

Brain damage may be slight or so severe as to cause mental retardation.

When there is no chance for the dead brain cells to revive, the clinic can reduce the spasms.

Dr. Chao, a deeply religious woman and one of the outstanding epilepsy specialists in the United States, encourages parents to be hopeful, however serious the condition.

"There is a point where medical power ends," she told parents of a child who failed to improve after an operation, 'and where another, a spiritual power, must take over."

The mother's eyes misted a little, then she smiled. "Well, this child had to be born to somebody; we're so glad she was born in a family where she'll be loved so much."

The Blue Bird Clinic, now in its sixth year, occupies the fourth floor of the Methodist Hospital in Houston.

Its staff includes Dr. Peter Kellaway, head of the Baylor University Department of Clinical Electrophysiology, as director; Dr. Chao, the full-time pediatrician; Dr. Ralph Druckman, full-time neurologist; and two residents who are training to specialise in epilepsy.

VOLUNTEERS

Dr. Chao, who was educated at Peking, China, Medical College and trained at the Seizure Unit of the Boston, Massachusetts, Children's Medical Centre, until recently was living in Houston on a visitor's visa. She now has permanent resident status and is preparing for United States citizenship.

Each Blue Bird does her particular job because she enjoys it. Soft-spoken Mrs. Bill Meyer tells you she would not want anything but floor duty because it means contact with the patient.

On her very first duty she came to the aid of a stricken youngster—a two-year-old boy who had come in for a half-hour medical interview.

While his mother talked with Dr. Chao, the youngster waited in the playroom, amusing himself with building blocks.

Suddenly he began twitching on one side, then doubled up stiffly. Mrs. Meyer eased him onto the floor, on his side, as she had been taught, they placed one of the flat blocks between his teeth to prevent him from biting his tongue.

Leaving another volunteer to look after him, she rushed down the hall to Dr. Chao.

Behind the scenes, too, 365 days a year, all 400 Blue Birds are constantly busy, working and planning.

Every member belongs to a cuptowel group. Meeting once a month, they come laden with piles of muslin toweling, which they tear, sort and edge with colored thread.

While some women sew, one presses, another folds and a third packages the towels in cellophane paper.

The towels are sold at the hospital and by merchants without profit, as a favour to the Blue Birds.

There are annual motion picture parties for children at a local theatre—all proceeds going to the clinic; fashion shows; sales of a cookbook with recipes of the Blue Birds; silver teas and bazaars.

One member reports turning in her best pair of shoes to the bazaar and later seeing them on the feet of one of her closest friends.

Another Blue Bird picked up a charming big gilt picture frame, which her husband later fastened to the top of a big black coffee table—now the centre of interest in her living room. Band leader Horace Heidt, a personal friend of a Blue Bird husband, has given three benefit performances in Houston, which brought a total of dol. 55,406 into the Blue Bird treasury.

HOLY WEEK

In January the Easter-basket group begins work. From round ice-cream cartons (the base), pieces of electric wiring (the handle), strips of fluted crepe paper (trim), they turn out pastel creations beautiful enough to decorate a bridal table. These are put on sale.

During Holy Week, Blue Birds retire to the basement of the Methodist church to dye eggs.

Prior to the cottage's use as an epilepsy centre, it housed a crippled-children's project sponsored by a men's lodge group, assisted by the Blue Birds.

But in 1949 the crippled children moved out of the little cottage clinic to larger quarters, and the Blue Birds were left with a teacher under contract and a 30-bed hospital in need of patients and medical staff.

Doctor Kellaway of Baylor University took this opportunity to talk to the Blue Bird Circle about needs in the field of epilepsy, emphasising the lack of treatment centres in the American South and Southwest.

And so, by unanimous vote of Blue Birds, the little cottage clinic was dedicated to the treatment of epilepsy in January, 1950.

In the meantime, however, plans had been announced for the new hospital, and the Blue Birds had agreed to raise money to build a floor at a cost of dol. 400,000.

HOSPITAL

In November 1951 the hospital was completed, and the clinic moved from the small cottage to the fourth floor of the beautiful new building. In that same year the women's group set up a Blue Bird Foundation, incorporated with a permanent board of trustees, to receive endowments, trusts and legacies under wills and gifts of money.

Since that time, the foundation has provided funds for research and teaching in the field of nervous disorders of children and will be able—even if anything happened to the Blue Bird Circle—to insure the future of the clinic.

The clinic now has 64 beds (available to other hospital patients when not in use by Blue Bird Clinic patients), special nurseries for infants, attractive and efficient offices, and it can turn to all the facilities of the modern hospital for X-ray, chemical laboratories, psychological testing and electroencephalography (brain-wave recording). The annual budget recently totalled dol. 63,000 with an additional dol. 20,000 contributed by the hospital in services such as electricity, heating, air conditioning, telephone, linens, purchasing and bookkeeping.

For long-term hospital patients, free service is provided through the Blue Bird Circle's special memorial fund.

—THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

A NEED, a determination, and a sense of community service — these are the ingredients for numerous volunteer action groups across the United States; in one city this combination has produced the Blue Bird Clinic.

"That's no excuse, Jones! Announcers shouldn't eat radishes before a broadcast!"

MORE a friend than a Doctor—that is how children at the Blue Bird Clinic feel about Dr. Dora Chao. Taking a few minutes off from consultations, she joins them at story-telling time in the playroom.

A Blue Bird volunteer sits at Dr. Chao's right. The Blue Bird Children's Clinic for Neurological Disorders in Houston, Texas, operates with a very small paid staff, thanks to the volunteer services of women who belong to the Blue Bird Circle of the First Methodist Church, sponsoring group of the clinic.

Widely known, the Blue Bird Clinic is an outstanding American centre for the diagnosis and treatment of epilepsy.

PLAYS TO EMPTY HALL

ISAAC STERN, The world-famous American violinist, who is to star in the gala inauguration concert of the new Fredric R. Mann Concert Auditorium in Tel Aviv this October, last week played Bach's Double Violin Concerto to an audience of a handful of sound experts and building workers, when he tested the acoustics of the unfinished hall.

"It's an absolutely fabulous sound. It's the most wonderful concert hall I've ever played in," Isaac Stern declared with evident pleasure, after he had checked the acoustics of the hall from its farthest corners while the young American violinist, Michael Rabin, was providing the music.

The 2,800-seat auditorium has been designed according to the latest developments in acoustics.

The inaugural concert in October will be attended by a number of internationally famous musicians, and will be conducted by Leonard Bernstein, who has undertaken to compose a special inaugural symphony for the occasion.

Foreign Legion Unit Picks English Blonde For Mascot

PARIS.

AN ENGLISH drug-store, a cafe in Rome and a dusty army base in Algeria ...it wouldn't be easy to dream up three more different settings.

Yet these are the links that have brought lovely blonde 25-year-old Sylvia Hargreaves to Paris in a no-expense-spared vacation paid for by a fighting battalion of France's famous Foreign Legion.

This is how it happened:

Sylvia works in the drugstore in Southport. Her uncle is a salesman who travels over most of Europe.

In a Rome cafe last summer, he struck up conversation with a young Italian. Out came a snapshot of his favourite niece. The Italian begged the picture and Sylavia's address.

Next thing Sylvia knew a letter came from the Foreign Legion head-quarters in Algeria asking her to supply 200 snapshots.

The Italian had joined up, and now all his buddies wanted pictures, too.

Sylvia obliged and got a shoal of letters from tough Legionnaires saying they all carried her picture every time they went into battle.

In April, the Legionnaires wrote: "We are starting a fund to give you the vacation of your life—in Paris, of course."

But Sylvia couldn't be left alone in Paris. The soldiers took the problem to the sergeant, who took it to the adjutant, who took it to the captain who rather liked the idea.

Result: 600 soldiers drew lots, the lucky one getting 14 days special leave in Paris to act as Sylvia's escort. She's waiting his arrival now.

★

IT had to come eventually. Artist Yves Klein, 29 and looking like a film star, has produced something new—blank paintings all in one colour.

He does them with a roller, puts handsome frames around them and—believe it or not—sells them.

Of course Klein is advertising-wise. He calls his paintings "propositions" and subtly suggests that only super egg-heads will be capable of enjoying them by "allowing the mind to plunge into the heart of the colour."

Price list in case you are feeling like taking the plunge: Plain black, dol. 50, green, dol. 75, white dol. 100 and scarlet, dol. 150.

Klein says he isn't finished yet, either.

EVEN COLOUR, HE SAYS, "CAN PREVENT THE AESTHETIC SELF REACHING FREE POETRY." SO NOW HE'S CONSIDERING OFFERING BLANK CONVASES, WITH FRAMES, OF COURSE.

He'll probably sell them, too.

★

THEY were filming Hemingway's "The Sun Always Rises" in Mont-Martre at 7 a.m. which is about the time most of the locals think of going to bed.

Fifty of the local layabouts protested bitterly at the noise —they couldn't get a wink of sleep So the film unit manager handed out a couple of dollars apiece to ease their slumbers.

Next day the unit arrived at 7 a. m. and found 350 sleepy-looking locals already neatly lined up to make their protest.

★

WHILE most Paris fashion houses are finding it hard to keep one jump ahead of the process-servers young (34) Guy Laroche is making a name for himself as the new golden boy of haute couture.

After learning the rudiments of his trade the hard way via Jean Dessess and Seventh Avenue, New York, he scraped together dol. 30,000 and opened up a saloon in Paris last February.

"Crazy," said the wise birds. "You haven't a chance."

Came the first fashion showings and Guy's gimmick was revealed.

HIS DRESSES WERE GOOD —BUT EVEN MORE, HIS PRICES UNDERCUT DIOR AND THE OTHERS BY 25 PER CENT.

Mme Arturo Lopez, whose husband has more money than you'd think possible, took one look and gave a big order.

The word went round that Laroche was "in" and Mme Aristotle Onassis joined his customers.

So did her sister, Mme Niarchos and even Mme. Fath, widow of late great Jacques Fath.

Now, a bare six months after starting, Laroche is turning away orders—he can't cope with the rush.

★

MADAME Mag eased her 242 pounds into her outsize armchair and beamed. "I enjoy my food....especially bread and potatoes," she said. "I enjoy life and as for dieting....Pouf; Why should a fat woman make herself miserable?"

Mme Mag launched a fat women's club in Paris just a year ago.

Now she claims 1,000 members and in August she's going to Canada to start up new branches under the same old club slogan:

"Every fat woman is a Rubens without knowing it."

Says Mag: "When we get together we lose our complexes about weight. We tell each other that it's good to be fat. After all, we are better tempered than thin women, and better housewives, too. Slim women are often cross and disagreeable."

This month 150 club members took a river steamer up the Seine.

The boat bore a cargo of hors d'oeuvres, chicken mayonnaise, potato salad, rolls, rich pastries and vin rose. The steamer stayed afloat.

Many members brought their husbands and the men were noticeably slim. "Fat women catch the best looking husbands," explained Mme Mag happily.

★

SHEIK Abdullah Al Zawir of the Yemen has ordered a new set of dentures in Paris.

A rather special set—every tooth to be diamond-studded.

The jeweller is Armand Clerc, who sold to Monaco the dol. 100,000 jewels for Grace Kelly's wedding present.

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

Western Modernism Has No Place In Indian Tradition

THE TERM "REVIVAL" USED IN REFERENCE TO ART IN INDIA, HAS MEANT SOMETHING AND ALSO NOTHING.

Having been a vogue for some years, it has now been made to indicate the art-movement in general and almost nothing in particular.

Revival, when it first gained currency, had a specific objective. The time has, therefore, come to review the field covered by it.

Right Lines

In relation to Indian art, revival actually meant what it etymologically signifies.

The art, which should be styled as truly Indian, is the product of a distinctive tradition.

Such Indian art had suffered a tremendous set-back during the British rule.

The result of the impact of Western art on the country's art-life was almost a break in the continuity of the tradition, while the realistic art of the West had instead taken deep roots in the soil.

The necessity of resuscitating the traditional art was felt by some who were conscious of its intrinsic beauty and distinctive character.

The movement which was initiated in Bengal and then independently in Bombay was appropriately styled as revival, because its object was to revitalise the traditional art and to shape it in conformity with the requirements of the current age.

Ravi Varma

"Indian" painting has since then borne the impress of revival and has successfully served its purpose.

Such revival was evidently in the right direction.

Although it had annoyed the orthodox element in the rank of Western realists, it was making a steady headway yielding most encouraging results.

In course of time, a state of reconciliation between the two was arrived at, and each was seen following its own way without any disturbance from the other side.

The revivalistic movement had been so firmly established that anything which did not conform to its principles was readily rejected by it.

THE RAVI VARMA TYPE—THOUGH APPARENTLY INDIAN—DID NOT FIND A PLACE IN REVIVAL AND IT WAS CONSIDERED BY THE REALISTIC SCHOOL AS SOMETHING OUT OF THE WAY.

The Ravi Varma paintings, inspite of their mythological content and immense popularity, did not gain sanction as typically Indian, from the informed circles.

Confusion

THE art-revival on the traditional lines has not received, in the most favourable conditions of independence, the treatment to which it is entitled.

Modernism of the West, which has appeared on the scene, has developed unduly aggressive tendency, and has stood against the progress of the art of the soil and also of the realistic art.

It has not stopped at this point.

Paintings, with modernistic mannerisms have sailed under this false colours of Indian art and are pushing the real revival in the background.

The Art world is in a state of confused thinking.

Curiously enough, the conditions by which "Indianness" of art is determined these days is only the content or subject matter.

The authors of the Indian edition of Western modernism have proclaimed their paintings as Indian, but they would deny the same privilege with Ravi Varma type.

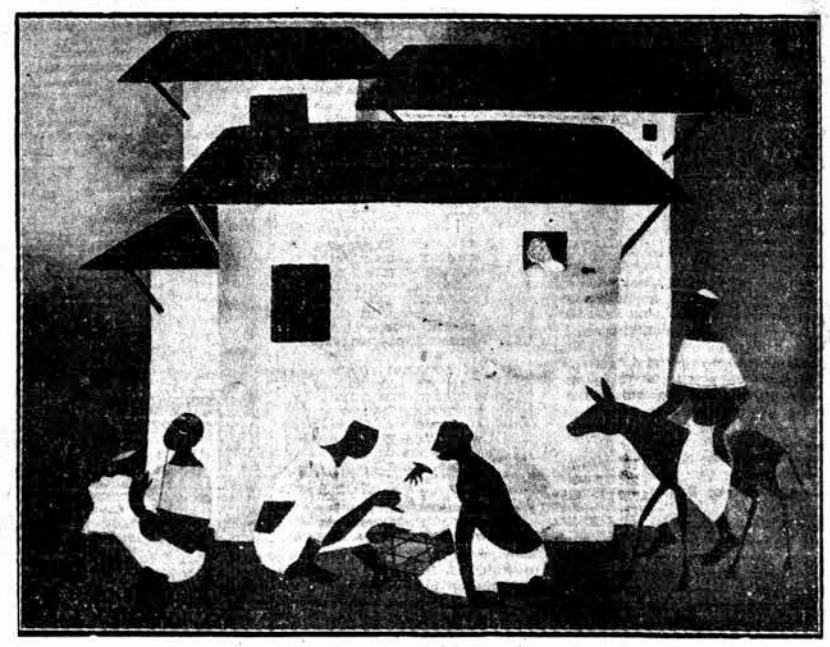
These are gross contradictions which are indulged in within the fold of the art movement and under the banner of revival.

Misnomer

THE art movement is beset with conflicts, contradictions and controversies.

Consequently painting or sculpture done in the foreign style also passes as Indian art, and it is accepted as such by the uninformed public.

REVIVAL HAS COME TO BE THE SECOND NAME OF THE ART MOVEMENT.



"LEISURE UNLIMITED." — By Rasik Raval.

It is evidently misleading when it is stretched to anything which is not on the lines of the tradition.

"The "original" revival is moving in the midst of the chaotic conditions, as a current by itself; but its temper has slowed down considerably because it has to face competition from extraneous sources.

Other schools are most welcome to follow their course, but they should not claim to be the units of the revivalistic movement.

Revival in their case, would be a misnomer. It should only indicate the artistic endeavour which is within the tradition.

Indian art which bears the impress of the tradition and revival needs to be put in the proper perspective.

Delegations

THE number of cultural delegations from and to India included in the current year's list of the Central Government is likely to be curtailed with minimum, because a drastic cut is reported to have been effected on the plans of cultural activity abroad.

The reason assigned for this step is difficulties in the foreign exchange.

While India on the side of art gains little through her cultural delegations sent abroad, the foreign countries will miss something which to the larger sections of the audience is more or less a novelty.

The cut might not in a way be less drastic, if art of the authentic standards alone is made the criterion of the selection of artistes, and if compromise is not made in any event.

The necessity forced by the foreign exchange position should provoke thinking about our cultural activity abroad.

Whenever the opportunity of organising a cultural delegation arises, the condition which should be rigidly adhered to is that the standards of every art must be authentic and high.

Divergent

INDEPENDENCE has opened the way to the official and also non-official art delegations to visit foreign countries.

Since no well-thought policy about them is adopted and no restriction is imposed on them on artistic grounds, art of indifferent and also spurious quality has been freely exported to foreign countries, and some third-rate artistes are known to have returned triumphantly to India with credentials as "great exponents" from the foreign audience; and such artistes have found scope to score over masters and veterans who are not fortunate enough to get into any delegation.

The point is the quality of art.

Take the instance of dance.

RUSSIA SEES ONE VERSION OF BHARAT NATYAM OR KATHAK, DENMARK ANOTHER AND AFRICA, A THIRD.

The divergences should have been a cause of deep concern to the authorities, but the authorities have remained unmoved by them.

Our Paris Diary

Colonial Freedom Move Is No Rival Of Labour

SINCE the war the challenge of the coloured peoples has become inescapable.

It has arisen everywhere — Kenya, Malaya, Central Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, the West Indies, British Guiana.

The French Empire has been defied in Viet Nam and North Africa, the Netherlands Empire in Indonesia.

The movement for equality and liberty has become an irresistible flood.

Our British people could not be unmoved by this challenge. Our Labour movement particularly could not be indifferent.

When three hundred people met three years ago to establish the Movement for Colonial Freedom they were not just starting another organisation.

They were giving expression to the biggest creative urge of our time, the uprising of the spirit of human equality, beyond colour or race, the invincible demand for human rights for all peoples, the right

to respect, the right to govern themselves, the right to knowledge the right to health, the right to the wealth they help to create, the right to life.

It is because this new Movement embodied the creative revolution of this generation

By FENNER BROCKWAY

that its strength has grown so phenomenally in three years.

Its objects are fundamental.

The Movement recognises the right of every people to self-government and self-determination.

THE APPLICATION OF THIS RIGHT MAY BE DELAYED BY HISTORICAL CIRCUMSTANCES; BUT THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT IS THERE, AND THE DATE OF ITS REALISATION SHOULD BE DECIDED BY THE PEOPLES THEMSELVES.

The Movement opposes not only political domination. It opposes military and economic domination.

Countries may be theoretically independent, but, as the Middle East shows, military power may still be imposed from outside.

Economic imperialism persists after political independence.

We insist on the right of the peoples to possess their own land and its resources, and to take over economic enterprises as they develop.

Colour Bar

The Movement stands emphatically against any racial discrimination and segregation and for the application of the Declaration of Human Rights to all peoples.

It is not only in South Africa that the colour bar is practised. The Movement stands for the Five Freedoms, including freedom from contempt.

It stands for a world-wide war on want in the underdeveloped countries through an international fund such as S.U.N.F.E.D. administred through the United Nations and devoted to end poverty and disease irrespective of ideologies.

It does all it can to encourage trade unions and co-operative development in all the colonies.

Finally, the Movement stands for internationalism as opposed to imperialism.

National independence cannot be an end in itself.

We must move forward towards a Federated World.

Such are our aims.

Sometimes those who accept our objects argue that the Movement is unnecessary because the Labour Party stands for these things.

No Rivals

Most of us are taking our full part in the Labour Party and its colonial work.

We are the first to recognise the great advance which has taken place in Labour Party interest and policy in colonial affairs during the last few years.

We don't want to be rivals of Labour Party activities in any way. We want to co-operate.

BUT NECESSARILY AND RIGHTLY THE LABOUR PARTY MUST CONCERN ITSELF IN A HUNDRED OTHER ISSUES BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD AND THERE IS NEED FOR A MOVEMENT WHCH CONCENTRATES ON THIS ISSUE.

If the coming Labour Government is to carry out the policy to which it is now pledged, it will not only need courage; it will need the backing of an educated public opinion.

The Movement is devoting itself to this task of education.

We are attracting to our ranks large numbers of people, and particularly young people who have not before devoted themselves to any political cause and who have a sense of dedication which our political life deeply needs.

They will come to a Labour Party which proves its sincerity on these issues.

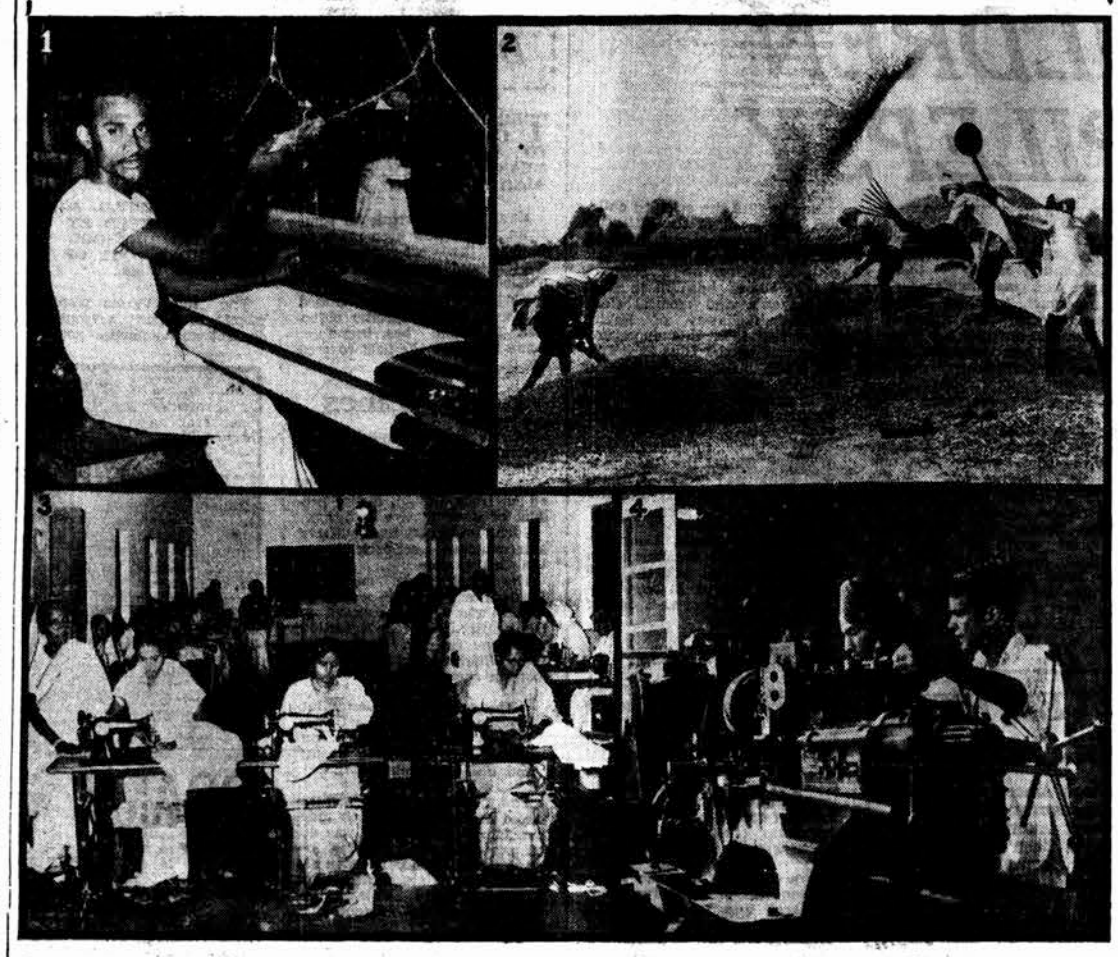
Perhaps most important of all — our work is winning the confidence of the rising peoples in the colonies themselves.

Their wholehearted co-operation with Labour can be won as the party shows in action the honesty of its convictions.

The Movement is part of a world-wide revolution for freedom and equality in our time.

It can do nothing else than bring added strength to a party which contributes towards the realisation of its aims.

Saga Of Rehabilitation Of D.P.s



IN the post-partition period, the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East and West Pakistan presented a major national task.

Till the end of 1956, about 87.20 lakh persons had migrated to India.

Of these, 47.20 lakhs were from West Pakistan and the rest from East Pakistan.

Out of nearly 40 lakh persons who had migrated from East Pakistan till the end of 1956, about 30 lakhs are living in West Bengal.

About four lakh families have already been settled on land and in other ancillary occupations.

The loans given to such families amounted to Rs. 20.10 crores.

Besides, over one lakh families have received loans worth Rs. 11.24 crores for rehabilitation in urban areas.

More than 600 new colonies were built to help the displaced persons to begin their life anew.

First picture shows a displaced person from East Pakistan at work on his new hand weaving machine.

Photo No. 2 shows a harvest scene in East Punjab, where thousands of families of displaced persons from West Pakistan have found a new home.

The next one takes us inside a training centre for women at a D. P. Colony in West Bengal.

The last picture shows a couple of young trainees at the industrial and technical Training Centre for displaced persons at Arab-ki-Sarai in New Delhi.

Nature Lends Charm To Nainital

THERE IS BEAUTIFUL STORY IN THE MAHABHARATA THAT WHEN EMPEROR YUDHISTHIRA WAS DRIVEN FROM HIS THRONE BY HIS ENEMIES AND HAD TO TAKE SHELTER IN A FOREST IN THE HIMALAYAS WITH THE QUEEN THE LATTER INQUIRED, "O KING! HOW IS IT THAT THE MOST VIRTUOUS OF MEN SHOULD SUFFER SO MUCH MISERY."

"Behold, O Queen," said King Yudhisthira, "The Himalayas, how grand and beautiful they are. I love them. They do not give me anything, but my nature is to love the grand and the beautiful. Therefore I love them."

These words of the wise king echo in the heart of millions of human beings through the ages.

We love the Himalayas because they are grand and magnificent.

They give wings to our imagination to soar in the deep blue sky touching the wide horizon.

They give peace to our nerves and tranquillity to our soul.

In fact they offer tonic to our body in shape of good health and tonic to our mind in the form of tranquillity.

Superb View

Situated in the lap of the Himalayas, Naini Tal provides a panoramic vision of the ranges from all its Hilltops.

From the Cheena Peak, Snowview, Laria Kanta, one can have a wonderful glimpse of the Himalayas.

The scenery from these points is picturesque—the white Himalayan background, the green hills at the foot of the Himalayas, the glistening rivers taking a serpentine course, and little villages situated like dots and punctuation marks on the the magnificent slopes, the pine and Deodar forests with a sprinkling of rhododendron in its full bloom on the one side and a view of the green plains and huge Terai and Bhaber forests and roads and rivers on the other side offer the tourist a wonderful experience which can only be felt but cannot be expressed in words.

It has been correctly said that eyes have no tongue, nor has the tongue eyes to describe the splendour of the vision.

Lovely Lakes

To those who do not want to climb so high or who are physically unfit for so much

BY D. N. SAH

exertion there are places where they can enjoy a picnic without much strain.

In fact Naini Tal is a lake-district and there are lakes all round Naini Tal.

BHIMTAL LAKE WHICH ABOUNDS IN MIRROR CARP IS ONLY 12 MILES FROM NAINI TAL AND THERE ARE REGULAR TOURIST BUSES RUNNING IN BETWEEN.

Those who love the lotus blooms can walk three miles up to Naukuchia Tal.

It is a nine-cornered lake with magnificent lotus flowers that smile on the tourist.

There is very little population in Naukuchi Tal and one can enjoy the true silence and loneliness of the hills.

Those coming from big cities like Lucknow and Kanpur find a strange contrast to their life and the peace of nature invigorates the tired spirit.

Nearby one can visit Sattal which shines like a green emerald.

Those who love fishing can go to Khurpatal, which abounds in Mahasher fish.

Rare Flowers

Those who love flowers and orchards are welcome to go to Ramgarh which has the best apple orchards of Kumaon Hills.

This is the time of apple-bloom and the vision of the orchards is magnificent.

To those who want a spot for study and meditation there is nothing like Land's-end—where the ridge actually ends and from where one can command a vision of the golden plains.

At Land's-end one can actually feel the vision of India by the great poet Bankimchand—'Sujalam, Sufalam, Malayaj Sitalam' when one sees magnificent rivers flowing to the plains through the fields full of corn, and when the sweet breeze plays with the green trees and shrubs and the birds sing their melody.

Sports

To those who are interested in sports and games the flats provide good facilities for recreation.

There are hockey, football, cricket, volleyball, tennis tournaments and everyone is welcome to participate in the games.

There are sports for the students and general public.

There are best physique competitions and it has been decided that a suitable prize will be awarded to Mr. Naini Tal.

Naini Tal Municipality has arranged for training in acquatic games and an expert is put on the job.

Free training is provided for the benefit of the tourists.

YACHTING IS A PET HOBBY OF MANY A TOURIST AND THE MEMBERS OF THE BOAT HOUSE CLUB GET ALL FACILITIES FOR YACHTING.

The tourists are welcome to become temporary members of the Club.

Skating is the hobby of many a youth and there are all facilities both for the expert and the amateur trying to learn skating.

There is an educational Film Society which can be joined by any tourist and educational films are shown there for his benefit.

Festival

For those interested in cultural activities there is vast scope.

Naini Tal has an up to date library with a nominal fee and there is a very good reading room.

There are cultural associations where one can learn classical music, folk dancing, and other arts.

The cultural associations give their display during the Summer Festival and one is free to enjoy the dance and music provided by them.

This German Saved 1,100 Jews From Nazi Terror

NEW YORK.

ONE-TIME Jewish refugees from Nazi terror are today paying heart-warming tribute to a good old friend — Oscar Schindler, a former German national.

They are forever grateful to Schindler, a man who hated cruelty and persecution.

A Roman Catholic, he saved the lives of 1,100 Jewish men, women and children in concentration camps during World War II.

Some 200 of those he rescued who are now living in the New York metropolitan area have been feting him and reliving with him the tragic experiences of grimmer days.

Schindler, now 49, who once manufactured arms for Hitler, is staying at the home of Henry Rosner, a violinist, at Elmhurst, Queens. Rosner is one of those indebted to Schindler.

He, his wife, Marianne, and their son, Alexander, were rescued from the Auschwitz concentration camp by Schindler.

Hard Job

Schindler is en route to Germany from his small farm home near Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BY JAMES L. KILGALLEN

Jewish organisations helped him get settled in Argentina after the war.

What Schindler accomplished wasn't easy. He had to bribe German Army officers, circumvent shooting squads and even forge papers to save the victims of Nazi persecution.

He was arrested twice by the Gestapo and freed through the intercession of army friends.

Schindler was a resident of the Sudetenland when the Nazis invaded it in 1938.

He was a civilian employee of the German Army until the invasion of Poland.

Stratagem

In 1942 Schindler had bought a run-down factory in Cracow to manufacture enamel pots.

Polish workers were hard to find and, out of sympathy, he began hiring Jews.

HE INDUCED THE GERMANS TO ALLOW HIM TO GET 200 OR 300 JEWISH WORKERS FROM THE CRACOW-PLASHOW CONCENTRATION CAMP.

That's where Rosner first met Schindler.

"Mr. Schindler was touched by the plight of the refugees," said Rosner. "He schemed a way to keep families together. He said to the Germans: 'Why not let them stay on my premises instead of bringing them back and forth from camp to factory? I'll provide the barracks and the barbed wire.'

"Schindler was a good talker. He had a way about him, and the Germans agreed. He built barracks for his Jewish employees, fed them and supplied them with smuggled cigarettes.

"In addition to the 600 free Polish people working for him, the number of his Jewish employees increased to more than 1,000.

"The Jewish workers loved him like a father. His very presence was like a ray of sunshine. They knew he was in their corner.

"He would cajole and bribe the twenty S.S. guards at the factory to treat us well. They never hit any of us when he was around.

"Our working conditions were ideal until the advancing Russians neared Cracow in the summer of 1944 when Schindler got orders to take out the machines and evacuate the factory.

"Schindler got an idea. He went to Brunnlitz, in Sudetan, Germany, and purchased a broken-down linen factory. He said to the Germans: 'I'll make munitions for you.' But his real aim was to keep the families together.

"Everybody wanted to get on the list and work for him. He won the right to keep 1,100 Jews—800 men and 300 women —under his supervision."

Separated

Rosner related that the Nazis suddenly took men away from Cracow by train and put them in a concentration camp at Gross Rosen, Silesia.

He was one of them.

"AT GROSS ROSEN THE NAZIS SHAVED OUR HEADS. THEY CLIPPED A FOURINCH WIDE SWATH OF HAIR FROM FOREHEAD TO THE BACK OF OUR NECKS, THEY PAINTED A RED X ON OUR BACKS. THIS WAS DONE TO PREVENT US FROM ESCAPING."

Later, when Rosner was in captivity at Auschwitz, the Germans tattooed in blue on his left arm the number B 14439. His son, Alexander, was numbered B 14440. Alexander, then 10 years old, is now in the U.S. Navy as a Reserve Officer.

"After your days in Gross Rosen, we were sent to Mr. Schindler's factory at Brunnlitz." Rosner continued.

"The Germans lent men to him. He would pay five marks a day to the SS for every worker.

"We became alarmed about our wives and asked where were they? Mr. Schindler smelled a rat. He went to Berlin about the matter and later to Auschwitz. He learned that 300 of the women had been sent to Auschwitz as transit prisoners.

"When he went to Auschwitz, the Germans wanted to turn over 300 different women to him. He protested. He argued. He bribed. He gave gifts. And finally he succeeded in getting all of his own 300 Jewish women workers, for his goal was to keep the Jewish families together. They were brought to his Brunnlitz factory."

The Germans next transferred Rosner to Auschwitz where he was put to work in the stone quarry.

160 Shot

Later, as the Russian troops neared Auschwitz, the Germans evacuated 18,000 from the camp —including Rosner and his son —and marched them to the notorious prison camp at Dachau in Southern Germany.

ON THE WAY TO DACHAU, ACCORDING TO ROSNER, THE GERMANS SHOT 160 OF THE PRISONERS—THOSE WHO WERE WEAKENING OR FAINTING IN THE LINE OF MARCH.

Conditions at Dachau, he said, were indescribably bad.

But ultimately—on May 24, 1945,—Rosner and his son were liberated when the Americans seized the camp.

When the Germans fell back before the advancing Russians, Sschindler, in his zebra-style prison uniform, helped Jewish men and women get away to safety.

Mrs. Rosner and other of

Schindler's workers trudged their way to Cracow.

When, at Cracow, she learned that her husband had been liberated from Dachau she made her way to Munich.

She met Rosner in Munich where he was playing in an orchestra in the Cafe New York.

Among those whom Schindler saved from death was Rabbi Menasha Levertov, former Chief Rabbi of Cracow, Poland, who now has a congregation in Brooklyn.

Of the hundreds of White House visitors during the year many are representatives of prominent youth groups, and President Eisenhower finds that by being a good listener the boys and girls are quickly put at ease. He invariably talks to them about the projects that are closest to their hearts. Six teen-age members of American 4-H Clubs give President Eisenhower a report of their group's annual activities, and two bridles for horses on the President's Gettysburg farm. The legend on the bridles reads informally, "To Ike from the 4-H'ers."

Envoy's Daughter Elopes With U. S. Senate Page

Chronicle Correspondent

STOCKHOLM.

ARRIVING here recently with his unhappy-looking daughter in tow, Col. Stig Wennerstorm said in an exclusive nterview that he would not press charges against the U.S. page boy who eloped with her.

The former Swedish air attache in Washington said that Huw William's discharge as a Senate page "should be sufficient punishment."

He made his remarks at Bromma airport here after he, his wife and daughter arrived from Copenhagen.

Mother and daughter were met there by the Colonel when their New York plane was forced to make a brief stopover.

It could not have been a happy reunion.

The Wennerstroms were the last to leave the plane on its arrival here.

Christina, the 16-year-old blonde whose runaway with 18 year-old Huw caused international attention, looked tired, sad and sullen when she stepped down the gangplank.

She held the hand of her mother, who spirited her out of Washington less than 24 hours after she and Huw were arrested for speeding on their return from the two-week Canadian honeymoon they took although they were not able to get married.

Mrs. Wennerstrom lead her daughter to the Passport Control Office.

Wennerstrom did not hide his resentment toward Huw's mother, Mrs. Nan Williams of Falls Church, Va.

He said that she helped the young lovers to elope.

After Christina and Huw fled on the night of June 2, Wennerstrom said, they left part of their luggage with Huw's mother.

The former envoy to the U.S. also charged that Mrs. Williams was unco-operative with American police trying to locate the couple.

The colonel, 'who is assigned to the General Staff here, said he will settle with his family in this capital city.

And he doesn't know what his daughter's long-term reaction will be.

"We've made no plans yet regarding her future," he said.

Art Of Pleasing

THE journal of the National Chamber of Trade has been giving its readers some hints on how to be a successful shopkeeper.

"Always be neat," it suggests.

"Give yourself the once-over before you start the day and check your appearance frequently.

"SHOW RESPECTFUL COURTESY. MAKE FRIENDS WITH CHILDREN AND PETS. HANDLE COMPLAINTS PROMPTLY. DON'T CARRY GOSSIP. IT PAYS TO DO YOUR BEST."

These are among the hints which add up to good advice for success and happiness in every walk of life.

Aga Khan's Life Was A Page From Arabian Nights

THE AGA KHAN, OR, TO GIVE HIM HIS FULL NAME AND TITLES, HIS HIGHNESS THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR MOHAMMED MAULANA HAZER IMAM SAHIB SHAH AGA SULTAN KHAN III, KEEPER OF TIME AND EXISTENCE, REPOSITORY OF THE UNIVERSAL SOUL, PRIVY COUNCILLOR, KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND DOCTOR OF LAWS, IS DEAD.

In this mid-twentieth century when the genius of democracy has been liberated from the trammels of feudalism and is struggling out of the tentacles of capitalism, the Aga Khan may have appeared as a striking anachronism, or indeed as having walked out of the pages of Arabian Nights.

That need not, however, blind us to the versatility of his interests and the many sidedness of his personality.

It is true that he had a vast amount of wealth with which he could indulge his interests, his whims and fancies but wealth has not always been known to result logically in a capacity and zest for enjoyment.

The Aga Khan has drained the cup of life to its lees. It is small wonder that he can say, "Never in my long life have I for an instant been bored. Every day has been so short, every hour so fleeting, every minute so filled with the life I love, that time for me has fled on far too swift a wing."

In popular memory his name is associated with fabulous wealth and with a passion for gambling and horses.

If this were all, the Aga would not be the delightfully and incredibly paradoxical personality that he was.

He strode the continents like a living Roman in imperial decline, contemptuous of contemporary ends and means, calm in the security of ancient superstition.

He claimed direct descent from the Prophet's daughter Fatima and her husband Ali and was the spiritual head of the Ismaili Muslims.

Although this is a minor sect, the Aga Khan had absolute power over it.

Richest

They paid him an incalculable tribute in money.

His fortune was estimated at nearly a billion and his annual income at a crore of dollars.

In addition to the revenue from his followers a huge income flowed from his European investments and banking enterprises in which he was remarkably successful.

He had, at the same time, vast property holdings in India, Kenya, Syria, Iran, townhouses in Paris, London, Bombay, Karachi and Poona, a villa near Cannes, an Arabian Nights palace on the island of Zanzibar, a shooting lodge in Scotland, a castle in Ireland—all of which were kept staffed the year round.

He was periodically weighed against precious metals. He was, with the doubtful exception of the Nizam of Hyderabad, the richest man of the world.

The Aga Khan took his role as spiritual leader with utmost seriousness.

First Interest

It will, however, be difficult for the average man to share the Aga Khan's seriousness about his spiritual vocation and what really excites his curiosity is the Bohemian side of his character.

His first and foremost interest was of course horse racing. Racing was in his blood.

In his memoirs he has devoted an entire chapter to his experiences as a breeder of blood-stock and to his successes on the turf.

ALTHOUGH HIS KNOWLEDGE OF HORSE-BREEDING WAS UNRIVALLED, HE HAD NEVER STAKED A PENNY IN HIS LIFE.

"I do not gamble because I do not believe in chance," he once remarked.

Besides being a great racehorse owner, he was keen on golf, poker, polo.

Some years ago he hired a boxing instructor.

Tennis was another of his favourite sports.

He was a great gourmet and one of the world's best-dressed men.

He was also very much the ladies' man.

His first Begum was a native indian girl, Shahzadi, who became his bride when he was twenty. She did not last long.

In 1908 he attended a ballet and was captivated by Theresa Magliano, an Italian dancer. They were married that year and she bore him two sons.

His Wives

One died in infancy; the other is Aly.

Three years later he married the daughter of a French hotelkeeper. This marriage survived 14 years and brought him another son Sadruddin.

The fourth Begum who has survived him is a tall, strikingly beautiful woman who won the title of "Miss France" in 1930.

Thus he has been married four times to a Indian an Italian and in succession to two French women.

His grandfather, it is said, had a harem of hundreds, claimed to have sired 3,000 children and to have a household cavalry of 800 blood sons.

The Aga Khan was widely read and widely travelled and was eclectic in his intellectual tastes.

His French was as perfect as his English and on more than one occasion he astonished his friends by his knowledge of obscure French authors they had never heard of.

Britain's Ally

The Aga Khan was not only a prince, priest and 'bon-vivant' in one, but he also dabbled in politics and public affairs.

His contacts were wide and numerous.

He was received by Queen Victoria, became a companion of King Edward VII, a friend for over fifty years of Queen Mary and a constant visitor to King George V.

He first met Winston Churchill at Poona in 1896 and has been his friend ever since.

In the long years between that night when he dined with Queen Victoria and the afternoon in 1954 when he took tea with Queen Elizabeth, he has been acquainted with most of the great figures,—royal, political and cultural—of half-a-century.

His wide knowledge of the world, his extensive travels, his personal prestige and international contacts fitted him well for the part of "Ambassador without Portfolio" for the British Government.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE BROUGHT HIS INFLUENCE TO BEAR ON THE MUSLIM WORLD IN SUPPORT OF THE ALLIES, THOUGH HE FAILED TO WIN OVER TURKEY.

Later, he headed the Indian delegation to the Round Table Conferences in 1930-31.

His book "India in Transition" powerfully affected the course political developments, notably in the way they found expression in the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919.

In 1937 his international status received fitting recognition by his election as President of the League of Nations.

Cosmopolitan

The Aga Khan was indeed the most cosmopolitan man in living memory.

Though the spiritual leader of a Muslim sect, he had his schooling at Oxford and Cambridge.

He stayed largely in the West.

He enjoyed diplomatic immunities in all foreign capitals.

In France he did as the Frenchmen did; in England he wore a grey topper and morning coat; in Pakistan he donned a turban and at Rangoon the colourful national costume of the Burmese.

He was like an oriental nabob in his corpulency, in his lavishness, in his epicurism, in his luxuriousness, in his appetite for pleasure.

Here was indeed the most picturesque and colourful personality of modern times, whose passing away has left a void which will never be filled.

BY A. C. VERMA

Citizen Of The World

INTER-COLLEGIATE DRAMA CONTEST

THE Hon. Secretary, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan writes:-

The Inter-Collegiate Dramatic Competition was started by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Kala Kendra in 1950 and this has become an annual event.

This year it has been decided to call for entries in Sanskrit, in addition to Hindi, Gujarathi, Marathi, Kannada and English.

The competition is in one-act plays or special scenes from full length dramas, but the presentation must not exceed the time-limit of 30 minutes.

A rolling silver trophy is awarded to the best team-work in each language. We have, therefore, now 6 trophies to offer. Two individual prizes for outstanding performances are awarded in each language, irrespective of whether the teams in which they play their roles have won the trophy or not.

There is a panel of judges for each language and their decision is final.

The elimination tests will begin from the 20th August in the Bhavan's Theatre.

It is proposed to have a Trophy Day when all the 6 winning teams will give a performance under the auspices of the Kala Kendra for its finals and will be open at usual admission rates.

Till last year we had kept a nominal entrance fee of As. 8/9- for elimination tests and Re. 1 for the final tests. The theatre hall has been air-conditioned now and the costs of maintenance, etc. have gone up. The Kala Kendra, therefore, has been compelled to raise the entrance fee to Re. 1 for the elimination tests and Rs. 2 for the final tests.

The competitions have considerably helped the writers, as there is an ever-increasing demand for new scripts for the one-act Plays.

NEW SCRIPTS

It is our intention to award a prize for the best and original script entered in the competition in each language, but this will have to wait.

We also intend to give individual prizes for best direction, best production, etc. All this will be possible when we have sufficient prizes offered by Patrons of Art.

Anglo-U.S. Rivalry For Oil Empire

THE ENTIRE WEST ASIAN REGION IS DOMINATED BY TWO VITAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR WESTERN POWERS—OIL AND STRATEGY—AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FORMER FAR OUTWEIGHS THAT OF THE LATTER IN EVERY MOVE ON THIS VAST CHESSBOARD.

The politics of oil are usually intricate and, involving as they do huge stakes, run with high passion.

For Britain, the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman in the eastern corner of Arabia where a tribal revolt has flared up, does not just represent territory.

It visualises a rich preserve in an oil-bearing area that has to be fought for at any cost to safeguard the tremendous economic interests they represent.

The revolt has another grave implication for the nearby island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, where the R.A.F. was alerted to give "armed demonstration." if the rebels did not withdraw from the Nizwa area which they had seized earlier.

It is significant that Saudi Arabian oil flows to the British-protected Baherein island at the rate of 20,000 barrels a day.

FROM FOUR CORNERS By Veritas

Oman is divided into two two parts—the independent Sultanate of Muscat and Oman the scene of the tribal rebellion and a strip known as Trucial Oman, which again is sub-divided into seven States.

Britain has treaties with these seven States, protects them and handles all matters relating to foreign affairs.

There is no such obligation imposed on the British "vis-a-vis" the Sultanate, which is completely independent, but with traditional links with Britain confirmed by a new treaty of commerce and navigation signed in 1951.

If Britain has agreed to help the pro-British Sultan of Muscat and Oman to crush the revolt in the territory, it is on the plea that the Sultan has asked for such assistance.

Admittedly, what Britain aims at is not the preservation of the Sultan or the Sultanate but the incalculable oil interests in the region, though it may be true that the Arabian potentate himself is wholly concerned with saving his bacon meeting the challenge to his power.

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What complicates the whole affair is the proof of "outside" help to the rebellious tribesmen.

And here it is not the usual Communist bogey that is raised.

British papers openly claimed that Saudi Arabia, avowedly a friend of the Western camp, inspired the revolt with the intent of seizing the Sultanate lands for U.S. exploitation.

Saudi Arabia has accepted the Eisenhower doctrine, and dollars and arms from the U.S. have been pouring into the country.

Horror of horrors, arms of American origin were found among the rebels, which is quite understandable for Saudi Arabia can make no weapons of its own, at least not modern ones.

That Saudi Arabia is helping the rebels (though Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Minister, refrained from designating any country) is not unlikely. for King Saud has had a long-dating quarrel with Britain over the oil-bearing Buraimi Oasis, and the rebellion could well have been incited and supported through the agency of the exiled Imam of Oman.

After the humiliation of the Egypt invasion, Britain has carefully to watch her step in the Arabian peninsula.

A Labour member of the House of Commons was not indulging in demagogy when he warned the Tories that "British prestige in this part of the world will hardly stand another exhibition of Government's military futility."

It may sound incredible, but British and American oil interests, which converge in Saudi Arabia, may come to a head-on collision in the region, and the estrangement which characterised Anglo-American relations after the invasion of Egypt may again show itself in a more acute form in determining spheres of interest in the oil empire.

THE Moscow City Sanitary - Epidemiological Station is systematically investigating dust, humidity and sulphuric gas content of the air. Special attention is paid to areas near industrial enterprises and railway stations.

Photo shows a centre for investigating air pollution at the tall building in Komsomolskaya Square. E Isaeva, staff member of the Hygiene of the Air Department, is testing samples of the air.

BackToNormal

The entire world will heave a sigh of relief that the Suez Canal issue, which at one time threatened world peace, has now ceased to exist.

By accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice on disputes arising out of the operation of the Canal, Egypt has shown its faith in the rule of law and taken a major step in stabilising the situation in a highly strategic—and sensitive—area.

That other parties in case of a dispute, particularly Britain and France, will not recognise the Court's jurisdiction is unthinkable. The Western powers cannot invite the world's opprobrium by challenging a juridical body most competent to decide legal issues between nations.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon reported "a normal situation" in the Suez area after his recent visit to Egypt, and the Egyptian Government enacted a comprehensive law outlining its rights and duties concerning the operation of the Canal.

All the measures taken by Egypt with regard to the Canal are to be seen in the context of its desire to maintain normal relations with Britain. And Britain should be wise to accept the proffered hand of friendship.

Cyprus Plan

How the nationalists in Cyprus will take Britain's latest move for a round-table conference to decide the island's future is not certain.

It is quite likely, however, that they will not agree to such discussions unless their demands that Britain accept the principle of self-determination and acknowledge Archbishop Makarios as their leader are conceded in advance.

The idea of a round-table conference will create misgivings in the minds of the Cypriots, for the implication is that the Turkish minority and the Greek majority will be treated on equal terms during the talks.

As the Turks in the island have been consistently a stumbling-block to Cypriot aspirations, there is no reason to hope for any new approach to an old problem.

Britain has already inflamed Turkish sentiment by recently suggesting a plan of partition for Cyprus.

The mischief has been done, though the hare-brained scheme, it is now assured, will not be raised again at the proposed talks.

After first assuring the Cypriots that their island will be no more a British base because Kenya and Aden were to be developed as alternatives, Britain wants guarantees for leasing an air base for her in the island, and it is also proposed to hand over the air base to the NATO Command.

This means that the Cypriots must, willy-nilly, continue to remain in the cold war and risk getting involved in the hot one. What is such political "self determination" worth?

INDIA'S SEARCH FOR LIQUID GOLD

Oil today is the largest single source of energy that keeps the wheels of progress moving and if India could only have more of it, our gigantic plans could easily be speeded up.

Till now only the State of Assam has struck rich. There is the famous oil-field at Digboi and the one at Naharkatiya in Upper Assam which was struck in 1953.

These provide only ten per cent of India's needs.

And so search for this liquid energy goes on relentlessly throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The latest strike was in 1956 again in Assam in the tea district of Moran, 80 miles from Digboi.

But we are still far from the target we have to achieve.

This fascinating story of search and drilling for oil is portrayed in a Films Division documentary titled 'Hidden Treasure'.

PROSPECTING for oil and its commercial exploitation has all the ingredients of a tense and long drawn out drama.

The first step is to map the ground and this is usually done by an aerial photographic survey.

From these surveys a carefully traced and comprehensive geological map is prepared.

To ascertain geological conditions at depth in the shortest possible time an aeromagnetic survey is conducted based on these aerial photographic survey and maps.

This survey is made with the aid of a magnetometer from a fixed height from aircraft.

The magnetometer records the magnetic variations of the earth's crust and these reveal the depth of the basement rocks at various places.

In places where the rocks are exposed to the surface the field geologists take over the job. The geologist's job is to study the rock formation and this is done by selecting samples from various rocks.

FROM THE STUDY OF THESE FOSSILS THEY ARE ABLE TO TELL THE AGE OF THE ROCKS WHICH HELPS TO PLOT THE COURSE OF THE VARIOUS STRATA BELOW THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Now it is the turn of the geophycists who with the aid of an instrument called 'Gravimeter obtain clearer and more comprehensive picture of the underground rock formations.

From observations made with this instrument, the geophycists are able to estimate the varing depths of the denser rocks, the familiar strata that guards the approaches of the oilfields.

Last Resort

Now the search for oil with all these data obtained reaches a decisive phase.

After years of patient research and labour, scientists and technicians have been able to concentrate all data into a single map.

BUT STILL ONE CANNOT BE TOO SURE OF THE PRESENCE OF OIL—AND SO THE ONLY WAY TO BE CERTAIN IS TO DRILL.

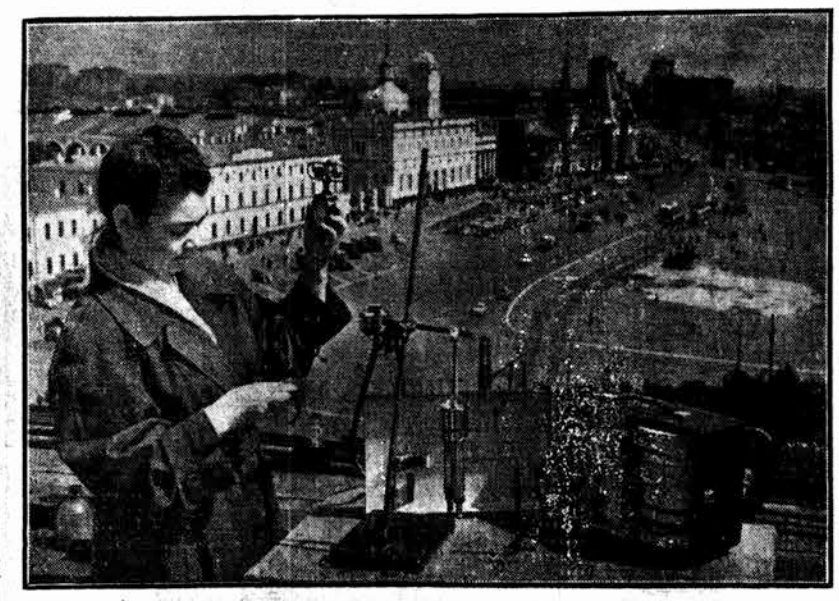
The chances of striking oil is one to twenty, sometimes less sometimes more.

And suddenly one day analysing these mud deposits, one comes upon oil glistening in the mud.

But this liquid gold like all minerals is a wasting asset and so no oil field is permanent.

Therefore, the search for oil has to go on ceaselessly.

Prospecting for oil has all the ingredients of a tense and long drawn drama. This fascinating story of search and drilling for oil is portrayed in a Films Division documentary titled "Hidden Treasure" released last week. Picture shows the Gravimeter survey in progress.



AMERICA'S FAT CATS OF LABOUR ASTOUND EUROPEANS

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK. America's fat cats of labour — men like James G. Cross, the Baker Union Boss who listed a convicted prostitute and rooms at the lavish hotels on his expense accounts—astound and confound Europe's unionists.

To Europeans, the admissions by Cross, President of the Bakers' and Confectionery Workers' International Union, about his dol. 39,000-a-year expense accounts, plus the loans from companies with which he was negotiating, are too fantastic to be credited.

Such lush living at the union's expense is an American phenomenon.

And the U. S. is far behind other nations in controlling the labour loot.

In Germany, labour fund control is so tight that the unauthorised purchase of an automobile or even a refrigerator for a union headquarters can produce a major scandal.

In France as in several other countries, the labour leaders are careful not to splash their money—if any—around. If they do, they'll lose their jobs.

In Switzerland, a union boss is regarded much as a civil servant. The union governing board and general membership crack the whip.

In Austria there's still another reason for straight-and-honest unionising. The unions are poor, the treasuries too skinny to be worth plundering.

THE CONTRAST

Despite the accomplishments of giant American labour organisations — higher wages, longer vocations, medical care, overtime, old-age homes, holiday camps—the European union leader has more solid, more significant position.

Across the continent, labour bosses are indoctrinated to regard themselves as middle-echelon public officials, with salaries and living standards to match.

For instance, the leaders of each of the 16 unions in the 6,000,000-member West German Trade Federation gets dol. 350-dol. 400 a month—a contrast to the dol. 200-dol. 300 in daily expenses when Cross travelled, as exposed in Senate testimony.

RACKET-PROOF

Moreover, Cross' charging the union for his room and that of a prostitute he said did "organising" work would be incredible in the unions abroad.

In France, a secretary of a big union is paid less than dol. 80 a week.

Even in England, where the wages run higher, the living doesn't.

A labour leader is expected to stick to his modest apartment or house, no matter how his income might grow.

In Germany, the financial control is particularly tight.

Skeptical unionists require both monthly and quarterly audits which must be submitted to the rank and file, a local committee, a county committee, and finally a state committee.

Audit review committees are elected by the general membership.

Expenditures outside fixed budgetary items must have prior sanction from the union "Vorstand" (board of officers).

RED TAPE HANDICAPS WORK ON PROJECTS

UNWEILDINESS of administration is the inevitable price any country has to pay for achieving Socialistic goals, and India is no exception to the rule.

The reason is simple.

Socialism, with the Welfare State as its destination, must involve planning of a nation's resources and their deployment for further growth, and this, in turn, means a mountain of paper work from the time a project is adumbrated till it is fully completed.

The gearing of the administrative machinery to national reconstruction has been no easy task, and the problem is becoming more formidable with every passing day.

It is being increasingly realised that administration is not the job of mere administrators and that men with the best of experience and training in this field cannot rise equal to the problems that the country faces unless they have also at least a grounding in the knowledge needed for the specialised field with which they are dealing.

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On the other hand, economists, industrialists and financiers of the best calibre would find it difficult, if not impossible, to execute planning projects unless they knew the intricate administrative processes involved in this work.

It is a combination of these two talents and a fusion of experience that can see the job done.

With this intent and purpose the Union Government has taken the initial steps in constituting a central administrative pool of 120 officers.

The officers for this pool are to be drafted mainly from the I.A.S. (Class I) and the Central Secretariat services.

This may look like juggling with the administrative personnel, but the idea is to add to experience in administration a grasp of economic affairs and to utilise this two-fold capacity for national development work.

It is to be seen how far a limited cadre of officers can suffice for a vast country like India with its many and varied problems.

Speed and efficiency in administration depend on many factors, and not the least of them is a heavy and cumbersome bureaucratic structure in which references to all sorts of authorities, immediate and ultimate, constitute the main cause of creation of the narrowest bottlenecks in execution of projects and inordinate delays in production and distribution of essential supplies.

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THE ORGANISATION AND METHODS DIVISION AT THE CENTRE HAS BEEN STRUGGLING TO OBVIATE THESE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF SMOOTH ADMINISTRATION, BUT NOT MUCH SUCCESS HAS ATTENDED ITS EFFORTS.

Many of these frustrations and delays are due to over-cautiousness and timidity of the administrative personnel.

Because of the existence of corruption in their ranks, the normal system of checks and balances has been made more rigid than ever.

It is not known how far this strictness has affected the evil sought to be removed, but it is certain that financial and other sanctions needed for making decisions and taking steps in administrative work have drastically slowed down the pace of project execution.

In fact red tape is getting longer and thicker every day both at the Centre and in the States.

The delay this entails, it has yet to be fully realised, is not merely a national waste.

It is one of the greatest frustrations in the way of reaching early the high aims this country has set before it.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS
By Vijaya

Again, if Pakistan has accepted in principle the 1954 proposals, how can Mr. Suhrawardy's allegation be sustained?

Can it be contended that all the laborious and labyrinthine discussions going on for three years have touched merely matters of detail?

Clearly, Pakistan is afraid of rejecting out of hand the World Bank's eminently reasonable proposals and has, by studied prevarication and equivocation, managed to drag on the talks unconscionably long with the sole purpose of making it yet another political issue of difference with India to whip up Pakistan's feelings against this country.

It is hard to convince Pakistan that the canal waters dispute, like the Kashmir question, will be ultimately decided on its merits.

It is only when this realisation dawns on Pakistan's leaders that one can hope for a solution.

The Navy

THE modern ship in the fighting line is a highly complex and prohibitively expensive affair.

Considering India's extended coastline of 3,500 miles, this country has made no great or concerted effort to increase the strength of the Navy.

If Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Union Defence Minister, was redolent with hope in the Lok Sabha of India's emergence once again as "one of the great maritime nations," the enthusiasm has to be tempered with the thought that the aim he envisages cannot be achieved within any measurable time in the future.

The Navy Bill, which has been referred to a joint select committee of the Lok Sabha, is an earnest of the measures that the Union Government intends to take to put this arm of the defence forces on a firm footing.

The Indian Navy has proved its efficiency and alertness in its own way and, though it is young in years, the foundations are being laid for the creation of a small but compact and serviceable fighting unit to guard the seas surrounding India.

Canal Dispute

WHAT Pakistan hopes to gain by confounding the Indus water dispute is obscure.

The issue has been before the World Bank, and the negotiations between India and Pakistan have been held on the basis of the Bank's 1954 proposals which were modified in 1956.

The charge of Mr. Suhrawardy that India was bent on reducing Pakistan to a desert by cutting off the water supply is a grave reflection on the World Bank, whose "bona fides" as a just mediator have been beyond question.

Glamour Pageant

Left to right in this picture are the five finalists in the Miss Universe Contest: Maria Rosa Gamio, Cuba, ran fourth; Sonia Hamilton, Miss England, placed third; Gladys Zender crowned Miss Universe; Terezinha Goncalves Morango, Brazil, ran second and Miss Gerti Daub, Germany, ran fifth.

This shows the fifteen finalists in the Miss Universe contest: BOTTOM ROW (l. to r.) Martha Lehmann, Alaska; Hanneri Melcher, Austria; Terezinha Goncalves Morango, Brazil; Gloria Noakes, Canada. SECOND ROW: Maria Rosa Gamio, Cuba; Sonia Hamilton, England; Gerti Daud, Germany; Legeia Caravias, Greece; Valeria Fabrizzi, Italy. TOP ROW: Kyoto Otani, Japan; Jacqueline Bonilla, Morocco; Gladys Zender, Peru; Inger Jonsson, Sweden; Leona Gage, U.S.A.; Gabriela Pascal, Uruguay.

INDIA'S BID TO BREED BETTER CATTLE

INDIA possesses the largest stock of cattle in the world with U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. occupying second and third places respectively.

The total post-war cattle population of the world was estimated at 718 million out of which 19 per cent was in India.

The total output of milk in the country at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan was, it is estimated, over 18 million tons of which 38 per cent was consumed as fluid milk, about 42 per cent for ghee and the rest for butter, curd and other products.

The average production of milk of the better Indian breeds of cows and buffaloes is about 1,500 lb. per lactation, while the general average may be only half. This output is extremely low in comparison to the production in Western countries which ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 lb.

One of the reasons for this is that the present cattle population in the country is considerably in excess of the proportion of the available supply of fodder.

Owing to the increase in the requirements of food, grazing areas have steadily diminished.

Consequently large numbers of cattle are poorly fed resulting in low productivity.

In order to break this vicious circle a basic change of mixed farming system has been suggested. Most of the fodder has to be grown progressively on the holdings of the farmers.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has drawn up an all-India breeding policy in order to obtain better results from the 25 well-defined breeds which are scattered in different parts of the country.

It is mainly through the Key Village Scheme which provides for concentrated work in selected areas that the programme of live-stock improvement is being pursued by the State Governments.

During the First Plan period 600 Key Villages and 150 artificial insemination centres were established.

THE PROGRAMME IS INTENDED TO PRODUCE ABOUT 22,000 IMPROVED STUD BULLS, 9,50,000 IMPROVED BULLOCKS AND A MILLION IMPROVED COWS.

During the Second Plan, 1,258 Key Villages, 245 artificial insemination centres and 254 extension centres are proposed to be set up.

Celebrating!

CARLISLE.

A defendant in a Carlisle court admitted readily that he had indeed been drunk, but explained:

"I'd lost my mother-in-law and I was celebrating. I was expecting some insurance from her because I had insured her eight times."

Paris Crowds Wait For Sight Of Ingrid

By WARD MOREHOUSE

PARIS.

INGRID BERGMAN WAS WEARING A NEGLIGEE OF MELON-YELLOW CHIFFON IN HER DRESSING ROOM AT THE THEATRE DE PARIS, WHERE SHE HAS PLAYED "TEA AND SYMPATHY" FOR MORE THAN 200 PERFORMANCES.

Ingrid has honey-coloured hair and Riviera-blue eyes.

She has gaiety and a contagious vitality.

She smiled radiantly and answered all questions good-humouredly.

Well, isn't she just frantic to appear in another play in New York?

She hasn't been in the Broadway theatre since she did Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine," which came after she had made her New York debut in a revival of Molnar's "Liliom."

"You Americans," she said, smiling ever so graciously, "You strange and wonderful Americans. You think there is nothing but America. I love Paris. I think it is my favourite city.

"But, of course, I should like to be back on the New York stage again if I could find the right play. There is really nothing like Broadway in all the world."

Friends entered and Ingrid went forward to receive them, quickly switching from English to French.

She now speaks five languages, the others being her native Swedish, plus German and Italian.

She said it had been difficult learning "Tea and Sympathy" in French. "My Italian is much better than my French."

Pointing to the cables and telegrams on the walls, she said they were messages congratulating her for the winning of the Academy award for "Anastasia."

They came from the United States, from London, from Italy, France and Sweden.

Americans who wired her included Sam Goldwyn, Darryl Zanuck, Jack Benny, George Stevens, and Joan Bennett.

It was now midnight. But a huge crowd waited on the Rue Blanche at the stage door for Ingrid Bergman. They were all ages, young, middle-aged and older. Many held autograph books. Others simply stood there, wanting a closer look at her. Miss Bergman is immensely popular here. Perhaps that's why she loves Paris.

Kung's Weekly Stamp Chat

A FORTUNE MAY BE PICKED UP AT INFORMAL AUCTIONS

STAMP auctions are a regular feature of philatelic trade and millions of pounds change every year in the big auction houses of London, Paris and New York.

But in the more remote parts of the globe they flourish in more modest — though equally interesting — forms.

The story of one of these places, which caters for the South African collector, is by Martin Johnson and reprinted from "Stamps."

It shows that fascinating bargains, unforseen finds and the various other delectable highlights of our hobby can flourish quite regardless of location.

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EVERY FRIDAY, IN A SMALL ROOM IN CHURCH STREET, CAPE TOWN, PHILATELISTS GATHER TO BID FOR AND BUY STAMPS FOR THEIR COLLECTIONS.

Outside, in the street, stands an old Malay, beating a gong beside a placard which reads: "Sale of Stamps Upstairs Today."

It is a strange, informal auction which would give those accustomed to the London and New York sale-rooms—where items are timed to be sold by the split minute—quite a jolt.

Here, in leisurely fashion over the space of three hours, interspersed by acrimonious discussion or friendly argument, with a break for afternoon-tea, single stamps and collections of the world change ownership.

The hobby of stamp-collecting strikes both high and low; in that, perhaps, lies its greatest charm.

Its victims include Kings and Presidents, clerks and dustmen; and the discovery of a variation from the normal will cause more commotion in philatelic circles than an unexpected decision by UNO.

To the auction-room in Church Street comes a queer medley of folk.

Businessmen, snatching a half-hour to secure a desired item; retired Army officers who relieve the tedium of their days with the companionship of fellow-philatelists; speculators out for the fleeting bargain; quick-witted men from Johannesburg; a little old lady who collects Africana, but insists upon using a catalogue ten years old; the specialist who is frankly bored with everything except his own particular lack of the moment.

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Caveat emptor!—let the buyer beware!—is a golden maxim for most auction-rooms, but particularly where the purchase of stamps is concerned.

And more especially does this apply to the Cape's own speciality—the Cape Triangular.

Thousands of these stamps, used in the old days as receipt stamps upon legal documents and cheques, have been expertly cleaned in Paris and elsewhere, regummed or re-postmarked, to appear again as a trap for the unwary, or the inexperienced.

The ultimate test for such a stamp masquerading as genuine, is to place it under a quartz lamp, when the fiscal mark will leap up, violet, in damning fashion.

Similarly, expert hands in France or Switzerland have repaired many damaged copies of these old Capes, so that only when dipped in benzine or placed under the magic lamp, does the truth become apparent, and a stamp valued perhaps at £10 becomes dear at ten shillings to the disillusioned owner.

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It is interesting to pause and realise that the arbiter and dictator of the world of stamps—Stanley Gibbons—a firm whose catalogue controls the prices of stamps everywhere upon the earth, was initially founded upon a purchase of Cape Triangulars.

One winter's night, into a small country shop, came two sailors who dumped upon the counter a bag, full to overflowing with Cape Triangulars which they had just brought from Cape Town.

They were overjoyed to get £10 for the sack, the contents of which the Gibbons brothers subsequently sold for £500, thereby founding a firm, the fame of which can never die, so long as there are white, black or yellow fingers to painstakingly turn over the pages of its ubiquitous catalogues.

Lest the idea get abroad that fakes are the order of the day in Cape Town I hasten to say that bargains come to Cape Town from all parts of the world—for those lucky or expert enough to spot them.

Ships' captains are inveterate stamp-hunters, and many are the items which find their way by their agency to the small auction-room in Church Street.

★

Air-mail first flight covers, carried 30 years ago in rickety planes, are sold for a half-crown each; one day, enthusiasts may fall over themselves to pay pounds for such primitive pieces.

A pair of Cape Triangular steelblues—a rare shade—rouletted unofficially by the Standard Bank of South Africa in Cape Town about the year 1863, so that clerks might save the time wielding scissors to cut the stamps off, was auctioned for £25, and the buyer is convinced that his bargain will one day repay him a hundred-fold.

One member of the Capetown Philatelic Club purchased a box of "junk" for a pound or two, to discover in it the rare 1d. Transvaal with an "Anchor" watermark instead of a "Crown."

To garner such an item would normally mean the sorting over of several hundred thousand stamps; and to his delight, the finder sold this copy for £16 in the same auction-room.

Incidents like these whet the appetite, and keep the flame of collective and speculative philately brightly burning.

Sitting in this Cape Town auction-room, with the sun blazing brilliantly outside, one's thoughts go to one of the most picturesque stamp-marts in the world, the famous Stamp Bourse in Paris, where, every Sunday, dealers arrive in the early morning to open the stalls, the latter consisting of two chairs with plywood spread over their backs, for which they pay a rental of ½d. per chair per day.

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This Bourse has been in being for over 60 years; in the course of an average day, some 90 dealers, a quarter of whom are women, average sales of 20,000 francs every Sunday, cajoling the thousands of Parisians and tourists strolling through the mart.

Young Barrymore May Prove Chip Of Old Block

By JAMES POWERS

HOLLYWOOD.

A splendid figure of a man named John Barrymore donned Romeo's hose and doublet for the first time to show America that sparks could fly from Shakespeare's words.

His son has now voiced the lines to Juliet 34 years later, and the echoes of stage history reverberated through the Pasadena playhouse.

Like father, like son. "Barrymore is an intensely handsome actor with a splendid figure and an attractive animal grace," said the Hollywood reporter.

It was said of Barrymore, Sr., that he struck fire in Romeo and Juliet's second act, and it was said also of the son, by the Los Angeles Examiner.

Added "Variety": "Barrymore (the son) .. has easy stage presence and moved with grace and assurance and delivers his lines with polish and understanding."

WRITER

Diana, the half-sister of today's John Barrymore, has won national attention for a book, "Too Much Too Soon" which tells how she spent years with the bottle a constant companion — a custom straight from the famous father's cupboard.

In contrast, an interviewer had to wait out the young Barrymore on a recent Sunday morning.

He and his wife, actress Cara Williams, were at church, which they attend regularly, and were as interested in discussing the sermon as "Romeo and Juliet," in which young John tried his hand at Shakespeare recently.

Receiving too much too soon, or even later on, has never been a problem for the tall, slim, young man who bears the name of the actor often called America's greatest.

The John Barrymores live in a small house (dad preferred Greenwich village penthouses) on the edge of Beverly Hills with their carrot-headed, three-year-old son, also John, and Mrs. Barrymore's mother.

The house is unpretentiously furnished; The only item that might be considered remarkable is a bust of Barrymore, Sr.

"That's the only thing I have of my father," said young Barrymore. "And I had to buy it." He added it without rancour.

THE STATUE HAD BELONGED TO ANOTHER FAMED BARRYMORE, UNCLE LIONEL. WHEN LIONEL DIED, YOUNG JOHN WENT TO THE AUCTION OF THE ESTATE AND MADE THE PURCHASE.

Though his shakespearean stage lines were the same ones his father used so successfully, the son is no copy — could not be if he wished.

STRANGERS

His mother was the screen star, Dolores Costello, who took her children off the Barrymore yacht at Saettle when young John was two, and divorced John, Sr., soon afterward.

The son is extremely handsome ("I'm a real ham," he once said, "but I'm not the great profile)", yet his features are finer, his blue-gray eyes not so deep-set and brooding.

In a real sense, Barrymore the father left his son a name and nothing else, not even memories.

When the son was seven, John Barrymore, Sr., arrived unexpectedly on Christmas Eve.

"I remember him coming through the door with a big box of fruit and a sailboat for me," the son has said. The son saw the father in two movies, "The Great Profile" and "Romeo And Juliet." That was the extent of their contact.

They were strangers when the father died in 1942.

He declines to criticise Diana's book, except that he doesnot think it's "fair" to their father.

"I was approached to write a book like that," he said, "but I couldn't see it."

TARDY

The second John Barrymore exhibited curious reluctance to take up the family trade.

At 18, he was offered a Broadway lead part in "The Jest," a tragedy uncle Lionel and his father had done, but sloughed it off.

At 19, he skipped out on his scheduled stage debut. "I'm not ready," he said, and aunt Ethel howled: "It has never happened in the 300 years of the family's acting history."

LAST LIGHT

He avoided studying his father's technique, and meanwhile went into television and movies, making a string of Western films, like "The Sundowners," which were guaranteed never to win any prizes or even credit.

He himself said of his part in one of these movies: "Frankly, I stank."

When he did try the stage for the first time, it was as far afield as Bermuda, in 1954, in a piece called "The Man."

All the same, John Drew Barrymore — the name he officially adopted recently had a special responsibility as the last light of the Barrymore lines.

Lionel's two daughters died as children, and Diana, who is childless, failed to catch fire in Hollywood before cancelling herself out of the acting business for years.

A serious person, John seeks to carry the tradition without being crushed by it.

The try at "Romeo and Juliet" was thus more than another acting job; it was perhaps, a beginning.

"What are you thinking of, Arnold?"

talking of BOOKS

Man Behind War Of Independence

THE MAN BEHIND THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE 1857: By Syed Lutfullah. Published by Mohamedali Educational Society, Yusufi House, Teenbatti, Karachi 5. Pages 197. Price Rs. 5.

THAT the history of the struggle of 1857 as it has been handed down to us over the last century is biassed and misleading is now generally admitted.

The struggle was certainly much more than a mere mutiny though the mutiny did spark it off.

According to one view it was in fact the Frst War of Independence against British imperialism.

The present work by a lecturer in Islamic History at the Sind Muslim College, Karachi, presents a new point of view on the situation.

ITS MAIN THESIS IS THAT BEHIND THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE OF 1857 WAS A MUSLIM LEADER, WHO FUNCTIONED AS THE SECRETARY OF NANA SAHEB AND INFLUENCED HIM IN HIS IDEAS AS WELL AS IN THE STRATEGY OF THE STRUGGLE.

The present book, as the author points out, "is not a history of the war so much as the history of the man behind the war — Azimullah Khan."

Whether this view could really be justified is for historians to say but the author does certainly present supporting data quoting from eminent historians and British administrators of the time.

—H.

Story Of 1857 Sheds New Light On Indian History

EIGHTEEN FIFTY-SEVEN: By Surendranath Sen. Published by the Publications Division. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Pages 466. Price Rs. 5.50.

THE centenary of the rising of 1857 has provided the occasion for a reassessment of its origin and historical significance.

While this has to some extent been casual, the work by Dr. Surendranath Sen is the result of considerable research and scholarly study.

Dr. Sen, who is an eminent Indian historian, was commissioned by the Government of India to produce this "New Objective History of the Movement."

As Maulana Abul Kalam Azad points out in his foreword, "almost all books dealing with the struggle represented it as a rebellion of the Indian army against the constituted government of the day.

"Some Indian States, they concede, also joined in the revolt but these were States which nursed a grievance because of their annexation by Lord Dalhousie.

"The British Government, as the constituted authority of the land suppressed the revolt and restored law and order."

An entirely different interpretation of the events of this period, even from a strictly legalistic point of view, is certainly supported by some of the facts to which Maulana Azad draws attention.

The only legal title of the East India Company was to act as the Dewan or Agent of the Moghul Emperor in revenue matters in respect of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The territories that had been acquired by the company since that time were won by military conquest.

RECTIFIED

Even there, the Company had at no time challenged the suzerainty of the Emperor.

When the army denied the authority of the Company, it appealed to the Emperor to resume his sway.

In his study of this period, the author has rectified the imbalance produced by previours authors, who had stressed repeatedly the atrocities perpetrated by Indians on European men, women and children without even noticing the equal crimes against Indians committed by the British.

The author has also taken special care to go deep into the factors that led to the initiation of the revolt in this particular period and how it was that the revolt spread so rapidly, so as to take on the character of a nationwide struggle.

In his study the author proceeds step by step, uncovering at each stage new facts, and throwing new light on many of the circumstances which had hitherto mystified scholars or been misinterpreted by them.

The events at Delhi, Kanpur, Audh, in Bihar, at Jhansi, in Rajputana, and in the Punjab each occupy a chapter, with the tenth chapter being devoted to the last phase during which the struggle petered out.

Perhaps more interesting than these specific details of the struggle in various parts of the country, are the first two chapters which deal with the causes and the prelude, as well as the last chapter in which the author has made a review of the whole movement and its significance from the historical point of view.

IT IS IN THIS CHAPTER IN PARTICULAR THAT THERE IS MUCH THAT IS CONTROVERSIAL AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT IT WILL HAVE TO BE SUBJECTED TO CONSIDERABLE SIFTING BY HISTORIANS AND OTHER SCHOLARS INTERESTED IN THIS PERIOD.

While there is no doubt that the prejudiced view hitherto taken of the movement needs to be rejected, it is also necessary to ensure that a new prejudice is not allowed to hold sway over the minds of the people.

There is always the danger that nationalistic fervour might lead to the glorification of something that deserves to be despised or that human failings are forgotten in the attempt to present a picture of heroism and patriotism where one was really not justified.

With this qualification, one may say that the publication of the book is very timely indeed and it deserves a wide readership, particularly among those who are interested in the field of history.

—H.

Kuldip Singh (centre), Professor of Mathematics from Bombay talks with two American colleagues, D. H. Lehmer (left), and Professor C. B. Morrey of the University of California's Mathematics Department.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN ISRAEL

"THE new regulation will be posted in every Druse home in Israel, in our holy places and in our hearts," Sheik Jaber Ma'adi, M.K., said in Jerusalem during a brief ceremony at which Government recognition of the Druse as a separate religious community was announced.

Ten Druse notables and senior Ministry officials were present in the office of the Minister for Religious Affairs as the Minister, Mr. Moshe Shapiro, read the text of a regulation published in Reshumot stipulating that the Druse were now empowered to deal with the internal affairs of their community.

These are mainly questions of personal status and administration of religious trust funds and holy places.

The 20,000-strong Druse community is the first group to have been granted such recognition by the Israel Government. They bring to 12 the number of religious communities recognised in this country since the days of Ottoman rule, including Jews, Moslems and nine Christian communities.

One of the immediate results of recognition is that two Druse religious judges, as well as a Court of Appeal, will be appointed to deal with matters of personal status, the Deputy Minister, Dr. Z. Warhaftig stated.

Remarkably Funny

Hotel Visitor: "Waiter this coffee tastes remarkably funny."

Waiter: "Well sir, it was only ground an hour ago."

Visitor: "Oh I see it was ground a few minutes ago and now it's mud."

Jane Austen Was Novelist Of Snobs

JANE Austen was a clergyman's daughter and like most clergymen's daughters, her diversions were learning French and Italian, and a game of spillikins.

It was a prim and sedate life.

But, unlike most clergymen's daughters, Jane Austen had a diversion all her own; she was an acute and amused spectator of the life around and quite early she felt the urge to write.

By PROF. T. AGUIAR

She was only twenty when she began to write "First Impressions," which was published seventeen years later with the title altered to "Pride and Prejudice."

When "Pride and Prejudice" was offered to a publisher, he would not even read it.

Her first book to appear was "Sense and Sensibility" and the title page declared it was written by a lady.

Writing was certainly no fit occupation for a clergyman's daughter.

"Northanger Abbey" was begun in 1797, sold to a publisher in 1803, but not then published.

Jane Austen's brothers bought back the manuscript and the book was published a year after her death in 1818.

"Mansfield Park" was begun in 1811, "Emma" in 1814 and "Persuasion" in 1815.

Three other works hardly known are "Lady Susan" a story told in letters about a designing coquette, a fragment, "The Watsonians," and another fragment, "Sandition."

For all her works Jane Austen could not have received more than £700 and yet she could say with an almost Shavian wit: "A prodigious recompense for that which cost her nothing."

Critic

Writing in the full surge of romanticism, Jane Austen stands out as a critic of romance.

The last half of the 18th century was an era of immense expansion.

Men found their hearts and sobbed like children; they formed for themselves new ideals of conduct, and they formulated vast and visionary schemes of social amelioration.

BUT THE NOVEL, WHICH FROM RICHARDSON DOWNWARD HAD BEEN A FAITHFUL RECORD OF THIS DILATION OF HEART AND IMAGINATION, BECAME IN THE CLOSING YEARS OF THE 18th CENTURY THE LITERATURE OF CRIME, INSANITY, NIGHTMARE AND PSEUDO-ROMANCE.

Romanticism had drunk immoderately of new emotions, Jane Austen appeared to administer to this intoxication a much needed and sharp castigation from common sense.

She did what Peacock was to do later; she ruthlessly satirised the Radcliffes, Godwins, and Jane Porters of her days.

Northanger Abey is primarily a comic version of the Gothic romance, and is thus to be classed with the great burlesque, Don Quixote and Joseph Andrews, while "Sense and Sensibility" with more subdued irony, ridiculed the pedlars of mawkish sentiments.

Though writing in the Romantic period, she belonged to the pre-Romantic period and she would have enjoyed the company of Cowper and Crabbe.

Aristocratic

She was, says Lynd aptly, a naturalist among tame animals.

Her characters are taken mostly from the aristocracy and upper middle class of the English village and its vicinity.

She always has her young gentlemen with good incomes like Darcy, Charles Bingley, Robert Knightley and Capt. Wentworth, who are seeking or ought to be seeking wives.

She has her young women not very well provided for, like Elizabeth Bennet, Harriet Smith and Anne Elliot, whom match making mothers and aunts are trying to marry off, and they are themselves glad to go.

There are country clergymen who in the course of the story get wives, unless, like Dr. Grant they have them already.

There are gentlemanly villains, like Wickham, who induce beautiful girls to elope with them, and their friends for family reasons pass by the incidents and provide for them liberally.

Snobbery

The men seem to have no occupation, not even the clergymen; they attend balls, dine out, take part in theatricals, talk about horses, go up to London and more leisurely from place to place.

The young women read romances, collect and transcribe riddles, play the harp, drink tea and eat buttered bread.

Let other pens, said Jane Austen, dwell on guilt and misery. Her men and women are essentially men and women sitting comfortably by the fire side. Not for her the Karamazoves and Henchards of this world.

Yet beneath the placid surface there is discernible a sure art and aim.

She criticises her society from the inside and her critical insight is quite untouched by any reforming ardour.

It cannot be said that she puts breeding above character though Lynd declares that she has more caste snobbishness than any other writer of equal genius and was far more than Thackeray the novelist of snobs.

She has quick sensibilities, but never accentuates emotion, like Richardson. She is alive to natural beauty, but never preaches like Cowper.

She feels for poverty and squalor but keeps it, like her tragedy and crimes, in the background, instead of exposing and parading them like Crabbe.

Jane Austen could not give us a Rosalind, but she could make Elizabeth Bennet a prose Beatrice.

She loved intricacy only that she might delineate it with the clearness of a mosaic.

LIKE GEORGE ELIOT SHE NEVER SUGGESTS A SOUL OF GOODNESS IN HER EVIL THINGS. THERE IS NO REVERSE SIDE, FOR EXAMPLE, TO LADY CATHERINE.

Jane Austen, with her sense of propriety and her abundant sense of humour, brought to the novel something of the humour of Shakespearean comedy and also of its technique.

Conversation

Quite an important element in the construction, and an essential element of her art, is the conversation of her characters.

With Jane Austen, conversation was three-fourths of life.

Her novels are not novels of talk like those of Peacock.

Rather her novels are stories of people who reveal themselves almost exclusively in talk.

AIR BROADCAST

Susan Mannheim, 17, of Brooklyn, New York, lived until she was ten in South Africa, where she developed an interest in crafts by watching artisans. Now, in a workshop in the basement of her house, she designs and makes silver jewellery and sells her originals to earn money for college.

Busman As Hero

OUR LEADER. Issued by the S. A. V. S. Welfare Union, Kumbakonam. Printed by Ravi & Sons, Madras.

THE busman as a hero would have sounded heresy to Carlyle who found his heroes in men of letters and men of action in battlefield. But with the advent of democracy and the march of the industrial age, the common man has become a destiny man and has shot into headlines.

Mr. S. Arogyaswamy Pillai, director of Sri Rama Vilas operating a net work of buses in South India is a man of this Good Earth who rose to be a leader from the ranks.

This brochure is a biography of Mr. Arogyaswamy who started life as an 'auto boy', shaped the diesel age and reached its peak on the eve of celebrating his fiftieth birthday. This has been issued as a tribute by the staff to this auto entrepreneur whose business enterprise was equally matched by a spirit of human kindness which made him more a leader of a team than a boss.

Pioneer

A pioneer busman of early twenties had to be a tough guy especially as he had to deal with the roughs on the street.

The following incident culled from the brochure looks like a chapter of a modern thriller.

"As Arogyaswamy progressed in the auto-transport line, a very strange twist of fate came into his life in his nineteenth year. He was then plying a transport bus between Tanjore and Pudukotta. In the latter place, a rough-neck called Natesan, cast his envious eyes on the youth from Tanjore.

"Thirty-five-year-old Natesan was a sort of terror in Pudukotta in those times. One day, he sought to play pranks on Arogyaswamy by pulling out a flag he had firmly fixed upon his transport bus.

"No retaliation was effected, surprisingly enough. Encouraged, Natesan turned nastier still, the third day by removing in the sly the starting-handle of the bus. Now, the young man could stand it no more. He took up the challenge boldly.

"He caught hold of his hefty-adversary, poured a cigarette-tin full of petrol on his head and lit a match stick and set fire to his hair. Lo, it was a sight to see, as the flame went up!

Arrest

"The Pudukotta police arrested Arogyaswamy who pleaded provocation for his unmeditated act. His trial which dragged on for long, finally ended with a sentence of imprisonment for four years and a fine of Rs. 200.

"Then a miracle happened one day. A riot broke out in the town of Pudukotta in 1930 for economic chaos had set into people's lives. Commodity prices had gone up and everyone felt the pinch. So they rose in rebellion.

Bread Riots

"It was a people's rising and the turbulent situation in the town was such that the Chief Administrator, the late Mr. T. Raghaviah Pantulu, an experienced Madras civilian, was forced to flee to Trichinopoly in disguise, lest it cost his life.

"The rioters in town were led by none other than Natesan for whose mischief Arogyaswamy suffered a period of incarceration.

"Natesan marched his forces into the jail and met the jailor. It looked as if the men who came in would storm the prison and release all prisoners. They asked the jailor to set Arogyaswamy free, but the latter refused to free himself. Fearing that the prison might be set ablaze, the jailor persuaded Arogyaswamy to go with the rioters.

"Once he came out, strange it was that Natesan himself proposed the youngman from inside the prison bars shall be their leader!

Release

"Now Arogyaswamy talked to them sense and asked them to quietly disperse. There should not be any more rioting, he counselled and the turbulent elements agreed.

"He helped to restore peace in a terror-stricken town. Having done that he calmly surrendered to the jailor and walked back to the cell. The orderly way he ended the disorder and his decency in law-abiding soon won the admiration of the Pudukotta Government which forthwith released him from prison."

There is a touch of soul-stirring satyagraha and the fury of the storming of Bastille in this episode.

K. A. C.

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CALCUTTA—1.

'And please forgive daddy for losing his temper when he finds his electric shaver doesn't work.

Washington Can Boast Of Many Women Artists, Poets, Authors

WASHINGTON. GRASSROOTS Americans, rumbling through the capital city's streets in sightseeing buses at this burgeoning season of the year, ogle in vain for a glimpse of the real Washington life within.

As the megaphones blast the homes of the famed, the tourists may understandably think only of the plush parties which captured the headlines in their hometown newspapers.

In reality, some of the capital's best known hostesses are creative, talented, and jealous of interruption until twilight flicks on the cocktail circuit.

Accomplished

Washington boasts distinguished artists, poets, sculptors and songstresses among its party-going womenfolk.

Behind the impressive doors of big estates and embassies, the chatelaines are as hard at work on amateur pursuits as if they needed the money.

Accomplished artists, most of whom pre-date President Eisenhower in their passion for the palette, are a dime a dozen among our distaff population.

Devotees of the brush include the busy spouse of "Assistant President" Sherman Adams, "Peace Secretary" Harold Stassen, Egyptian Ambassador Ahmed Hussein, Protocol Chief Wiley Buchanan, former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Senator Estes Kefauver and multimillionaire former Ambassador to Portugal, M. Robert Guggenheim.

The wife of famed Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer is a sculptress of considerable note.

SPARKLING MME. HERVE ALPHAND, WIFE OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR, WAS ONCE A PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINER WHO NOW DELIGHTS THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONGRESSIONAL CIRCUIT WITH HER MOODY GALLIC SONGS.

Washington, with its complexity of fervent politics and headaches of State, seems an odd place to find a poet, but Marcella Miller Dupont is an outstanding one.

The one-time daughter-in-law of munitions maker Alfred I. Dupont, whose exclusive saloon is eagerly frequented by right-wing Republicans, is a sensitive and polished master of the verse form.

Seven years ago, her first published book, "Sonnets and Lyrics" was selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the 50 outstandings books of the year.

Ruth Montgomery

Recently she recaptured the identical honour with her latest volume, 'Poems: Folio II."

Among the literary greats who have thronged Marcella's drawing rooms, along with Senators and generals, are such close personal friends as the late H. L. Mencken and Joseph Hergesheimer, Aldous Huxley, Dylan Thomas and Sir Herbert Read.

Hank Fort, the daughter of two Nashville artists, brightens the Washington party scene with her rendition of original songs for which she writes both the lyrics and tunes.

Two-party Parle Mesta was so delighted with "Protocol," a comic number which spoofs the Mesta social feud with rival hostess Gwendlyn Cafritz, that she had Hank sing it at a swank soiree.

MEDICAL DIGEST TELLS OF LATEST ADVANCES IN SURGERY

THE advance of modern medicine, remarkable as it is, would be impossible without adequate and authoritative publications which propagate medical news and views, and the latest discoveries of medicine, on a worldwide scale.

Publications and periodicals on medicine are quite as many as a subject of such vast dimensions deserves, but few are as dispassionate and coldly scientific as the monthly Medical Digest.

An additional attraction of this publication is that it prints articles and views on medicine in laymen's language and its matter is quite comprehensible to the layman.

One of the outstanding issues, however, is the Silver Jubilee Number of the Medical Digest just received.

Containing articles by some of the prominent writers and medical men in specialised fields, the issue is quite a valuable addition to the literature and archives on the subject of modern medicine.

A particularly interesting article is by Dr. R. N. Sinha of Patna, wherein he details the recent advances of surgery.

Chemotherapy

Dr. Sinha, while outlining the important role of surgeons in this respect, by no means overlooks the increasingly important part played by chemotherapy nowadays.

This is as it should be, as there is a growing awareness among surgeons that chemistry, perhaps, holds the secret of life.

The is borne out by the fact that the latest advances made in curbing cancer are all through chemotherapy.

Cancer is a disease where the cells surmount the growing mechanism of a human body and begin to grow without system or order.

Hence cancer involves the very secret of growth itself and chemotherapy, especially through the use of the antifolics and other chemicals, has been the most important breakthrough in the fight against cancer.

Dr. Sinha does not overlook the miracles of modern medicine which were witnessed and contrived under the rigorous demands of the last war.

Covering as it does all the branches of surgery, from administering anaesthetics to drugs, Dr. Sinha's article is a model of scientific writing.

Other contributors, both Indian and foreign, have made the issue highly interesting.

A. N. C.

74-year-old German engineer Friedrich Budig, demonstrating his latest invention at his home in Offenbach near Frankfurt, Germany. After studying the fins and swimming motions of sea-lions, and studying the skeletons of "Plessic-Saurians', Budig has designed a pair of vaulted fins to paddle his canoe. The fins are driven by pedals.

SPORT CHRONICLE

Kenneth "Tug" Wilson, President of the U.S. Olympic Association, and planners for the 1960 Olympic Winter Games scheduled for Sqaw Valley, California, inspect a model of the ice stadium which will accommodate some of the events. Left to right are: Wilson, John M. Pierce, California State Finance Director, and Prentis Cobb Hale, President of the 8th Olympic Winter Games Organising Committee.

Boxing Goes Back Centuries

IN some respects, boxing is unique in the sporting world. It pits man against man, testing an individual's physical strength, agility, endurance, and ability to think quickly.

Boxing is not a newcomer; it goes back centuries before the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Modern boxing, however, got its start in England in the middle of the nineteenth century when the Marquis of Queensberry drafted his famous rules which are the basis of present-day boxing.

In the United States boxing is one of the most popular sports.

One recent heavyweight championship bout was witnessed by an estimated 60,000,000 people over television.

Non-professional matches such as the "Golden Gloves Tournament" attract wide interest.

Young Arab Has Developed Into Successful Sportsman

A YOUNG Arab, who is a student at the University of Nebraska, has established an impressive athletic record in the United States this year.

Ficrat Ibrahim-Basha "Vic Basha," 21, of Aleppo, Syria, takes time from his heavy academic load to relax and show that he is a top flight weightlifter, an outstanding table tennis player, and an expert in body conditioning.

This past spring he won the table tennis championship, the 180-pound (81 kilograms) weightlifting title and the "Mr. America" contest of the midwestern section of the United States. The "Mr. America" title is awarded on the basis of the contestant's physique.

Vic has a five foot nine-inch (1.71 metres), 185-pound (83.2) kilograms) frame with a 48-inch (121.9 centimeters) chest and 29-inch (73.6 centimetres) waist to show for the months he has spent developing his body.

Regarded as an authority on body conditioning by Nebraska officials, the Syrian teachers several classes in this field at the University.

Basha began playing table tennis when he was ten. In 1954 after winning elimination tournaments in Syria he competed in the Arabic Olympics in Beirut, Lebanon where he placed second.

Since January 1956, he has won two University of Nebraska table tennis titles and two State championships in addition to the Midwestern United States crown. He has been defeated only once in U.S. competition.

SON OF A COTTON FARMER

The son of Mouzafer Ibrahim-Basha, a cotton and wheat farmer, he attended the American college in Aleppo for two years before entering the University of Nebraska in January 1956.

At Aleppo he concentrated on the study of the English language to prepare himself for his U.S. schooling.

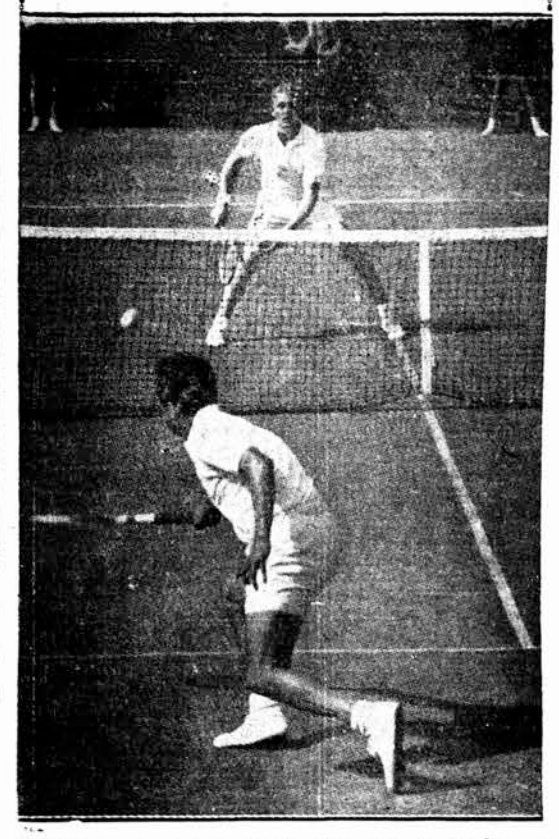
Basha attributes his attendance at this school for the ease in which he adjusted himself to the way of living in the United States.

He is majoring in civil engineering in the College of Engineering and Architecture and plans to graduate in June 1959.

After that he expects to serve in the Syrian Army for two years. He then hopes to become a building contractor in his native land.

Ficrat Ibrahim-Basha, known as Vic Basha in the United States, has made an impressive record as an athlete since coming to the University of Nebraska from his home in Aleppo, Syria. The 21-year-old student this year won the table tennis, middle heavyweight weightlifting, and Mr. America title of the midwestern section of the United States. A civil engineering student, he plans to become a building contractor when he returns to his homeland. Here Vic is shown performing in a recent table tennis match.

THE LATEST PRO



Australia's Lew Hoad gets set for the smash headed his way off the racket of veteran Pancho Segura, (forecourt) during their match in the Tournament of Champions Professional Tennis Round-Robin at Forest Hills. Hoad won his second match with a brilliant 6-1, 7-5, 6-2 drubbing of Segura.

U.S. Davis Cup Hopes Rise As Aussies Go Pro

By MICHAEL PETERSON

SO many Australian tennis aces are turning professional, the U.S. may finally win back the Davis Cup after half a dozen years.

The latest Australian headed for a professional career is Mervyn Rose, the surly southpaw regarded as his country's most brilliant doubles player. In private conversation here before leaving for a swing around the European Tournament Circuit, Rose revealed he and Don Candy, also seeded in Australia's top 10, hope to open a tennis clinic in Sydney this fall.

The 27-year-old Rose defeated Lew Hoad in the Italian Championships a few weeks ago and gave Hoad his toughest battle at Wimbledon in the quarter-finals, before Hoad went on to win the world crown from another Aussie, Ashley Cooper, in the final.

Then Hoad turned pro for a two-year, 125,000 dollars contract with empresario Jack Kramer.

The deflection of these top Australians from amateur tennis gives the U.S. a sort of backdoor chance to recapture the Davis Cup. Since 1949 the American team has only once, in 1954, borne off the trophy.

Handsome, dark-haired Ashley Cooper and the consistent left-hander Neale Fraser are now the obvious choices for the Australian singles berths, but even the Aussies concede that Rose's inclusion in the team would have given it a great boost.

Experts agree now that if the reluctant dragon from Texas, Dick Savitt, can get over his differences with the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association and make himself available for the U.S. Davis Cup team then America has an even chance of bringing the cup back to New York this December.

'SECRET U.S. WEAPON'

America has something of a secret weapon in tennis in Earl Buchholz, a 16-year-old giant from St. Louis.

Earl's father, a tennis professional, put a racket in his hand as soon as he could walk and he now knows how to use it.

Jack Kramer and Don Budge have both watched Earl in action and say he is a future world's champion.

America's tennis stocks may suddenly soar when this boy is seen in action in his first national singles championship quest, at Forest Hills in September.

No. 1 Indoor Sport In U.S.A.

TWENTYFIVE years ago bowling was exclusively a man's sport. These days, more than 20,000,000 men and women, boys and girls, find healthy, active recreation and pleasure on some 80,000 bowling alleys in the United States. It is probably the number one indoor participant sport.

Many bowling alleys use modern electronic equipment that will set up pins after they are knocked down, clean and return the ball to the bowler, even detect faults. One game costs about 35 cents, half the price of a cinema ticket.

Big Offers To Merquey

SYDNEY.

Brilliant French Rugby League captain Jacques Merquey, now visiting Australia with his World Cup team, has received tempting offers to return to Australia permanently.

One club has made a proposal worth £13,000.

The president of the wealthy Illawarra Leagues' Club offered Merquey a signing-on fee of £2,000, plus £1,000 a year for five years and employment at the club for £25 per week.

This was countered next day by an offer of an undisclosed amount on behalf of one of the leading Sydney first-grade clubs, Balmain.

Merquey is reported as saying that he likes the idea of living permanently in Sydney but there are serious difficulties to be overcome before he can accept such an offer.

Demonstration After Grand National Hurdle

SYDNEY.

The South Australian hurdler FELCATCH won the Australian Grand National Hurdle at Melbourne's Flemington racecourse on July 6.

FELCATCH won in the last stride, in a photo-finish from PAID-UP. There was a prolonged demonstration against the winner after the result was announced.

The race was won by inches. The photograph shows that, though the two horses were level PAID-UP had his head in the air, while FELCATCH had his neck stretched forward, which gave him the victory.

The winner's best recent result was fifth in the Marlborough Hurdle on June 17.

EMPIRE GAMES: Adelaide is making an all-out big to have the British Commonwealth and Empire Games staged in that city in 1962. A Select Committee, after five months' study, has recommended Adelaide Oval as the main arena. The oval, set in parkland on the edge of the city, accommodates 53,000. India is expected to provide the South Australian capital's only rival for the Games venue.

Pole Refugee Runner Makes A Mark In U.S.

JAN MIECZNIKOWSKI, 27 a Polish refugee now known as John Macy, is rapidly gaining U.S. national sports fame as a long distance runner at University of Houston in Texas.

Macy escaped from his communist-dominated homeland in August 1954. While serving as an officer in the Polish Army, he was sent to Berne, Switzerland, to compete with an all-star Polish track team. After the meet, he asked for political asylum in the free world.

Soon he was allowed entry into Germany and for about a year he was employed by the U.S. Army while waiting for a chance to go to America.

After being admitted to the United States about a year ago, he enrolled at the University of Houston where he s now majoring in diesel engineering.

COMPETING AGAINST U.S. BEST

In a recent letter to official of the U.S. Escapes Programme in Europe, John said he is looking forward to the opportunity of representing the United States in international meets once he becomes an American citizen.

He also mentioned the excitement he has experienced competing against America's ace distance runners as well as against Laszlo Tabori, the Hungarian refugee who came to the United States following the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games rather than to return to his oppressed native land.

One of Macy's highlight performances as a Houston competitor thus far was his victory in the two-mile (3.2 kilometres) run at a January 1957 indoor meet in Washington. He established a new meet record with timing 9.02.6.

Macy's coach, John Morris of Houston University, points out that his protege is steadily improving and he predicts that the Polish athlete will become one of the greatest long distance runners of all time.

EXTRAORDINARY FEATURES OF TESTS

LEEDS.

CRICKETERS are beginning to wonder what next extraordinary feature is to emerge from the present series of Tests with the West Indies, writes Andrew Watson, NAFEN Sports Correspondent.

At Edgbaston there was a fabulous England partnership: at Lord's a fantastic exhibition of dropped catches by the West Indies; at Nottingham a totally unexpected recovery by the tourists when England had hit up a terrific first innings score.

Now in the fourth Test at Leeds there has been the last-minute hat trick by Loader, of Surrey, and the West Indies lost their last five wickets in the course of nine balls and for a meagre three runs.

In nearly 300 Test matches since the first World War, there had been only two hat tricks until Loader's dramatic achievement Leader would be the first to acknowledge that his feat might not have been possible without the sustained control of the supporting bowlers—Smith, Lock and Laker.

How good was that control was demonstrated by the West Indies scoring rate. Their 142 took them just over five hours—less than 30 an hour.

Rarely has there been an England attack so consistant in its accuracy.—NAFEN.

The Origin Of Basketball

IN the winter of 1891 a Y.M.C.A. instructor nailed two peach baskets to a gymnasium balcony and a new sport was born.

Its inventor, the late Dr. James A. Naismith, had solved the problem of declining membership at the "Y" by inventing a game that could be played indoors in the evening and during the winter.

The peach baskets gave the new game its name—basketball.

Over the years basketball has become a major sport. Its popularity is not confined to the United States; the rules have been translated into some forty languages and the game is played in virtually every country in the world.

One American team, the Harlem Globetrotters is internationally known, not only for basketball brilliance and superb ball-handling but also for their whirlwind antics which never fail to please the millions who have watched them.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

THE Stayman Convention of responding to no-trump bids is well worth the effort of learning, and if you are not already playing it we suggest you try it out with one of your favourite partners.

However, there are many hands facing an opening no-trump bid with which an artificial two-club response is neither called for nor necessary.

In fact, one of the advantages of the 16-18 point balanced hand opening no-trumper is that the responder can usually decide then and there how high to get and where the hand will play best.

In response to partner's opening no-trump bid, what would you bid with each of the following hands?

(a)
♠K8764
♡963
◇J2
♣874

(b)
♠AK763
♡963
◇J2
♣1074

(c)
♠K10764
♡J42
◇8543
♣7

(d)
♠8.
♡QJ109 654
◇K2
♣874

(e)
♠K954
♡62
◇AQJ975
♣3

(f)
♠A942
♡J102
◇Q54
♣K76

Answers:

(a) **Pass.** You have no hope of making game even if partner has an 18-point maximum, nor can you be sure that you will fare a trick better at spades than partner will at no-trump.

(b) **Two no-trump.** With your balanced hand, it is likely that you can make nine tricks at no-trump as easily as ten at spades. You want to encourage partner to go to game if he has a maximum hand; you want him to pass with a minimum.

(c) **Two spades.** With this unbalanced hand you should be safer at two spades than at one no-trump. If partner rebids at all, he should make no bid other than three spades.

(d) **Four hearts.** You want to play for game, but you don't want to be higher or in any other spot.

(e) **Three Diamonds.** You'll raise spades if partner bids them; bid spades if he bids three hearts; let it rest if he bids three no-trump. If he has a good fit and a maximum, however, you may have a slam.

(f) **Three no-trump.** Your ten point total means that the combined hands include at least 26—enough to warrant a game bid. You are not concerned with trying to get to a four-card major suit fit when you have a 4-3-3-3 distribution.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN SPORT SEASON IS FORECAST

FOLLOWING Australia's clean-sweep victory in the Rugby League World Cup series, enthusiastic supporters are predicting another vintage year for Australian sport, comparable to the Olympic Year of 1956.

The main events are to be contested overseas during the European summer, but the year will close with the Davis Cup being defended in Australia, the cricketers touring South Africa, and the Rugby Union team making a world tour.

Greatest hopes in the English season are centred in golfer Peter Thomson, hot favourite to win his fourth British Open in succession, Lew Hoad, who is backed to retain his Wimbledon title, Stuart McKenzie, logical winner of this year's Diamond Sculls, and cyclist Dick Ploog, strongly fancied for the World Championship.

The freestyle swimmers, who won every title and filled most of the other places at last year's Olympics, still appear to be unbeatable, and will compete in Honolulu, Japan and Europe.

The same confidence rests in the women sprinters, Betty Cuthbert and Marlene Mathews, while four-minute miler Merv. Lincoln has demonstrated his form by winning the United States mile championship.

Australia's grip on the Davis Cup now seems to have slackened little since Rosewall's move to professionalism.

The Wallaby Rugby Union team will commence the biggest tour in history in three months time, playing in Europe, the British Isles and the United States, but without the sure hope of victory that the other sports enjoy.

Nor can anyone predict the fortunes of the young cricket team which will tour South Africa without the stiffening of former stars Keith Miller, Arthur Morris, Ian Johnston and Gil Langley.

But there are strong indications that, in many sports, this will be Australia's year, almost to the same extent as it was in 1956.

AUSTRALIAN SPORT SHORTS

FOOTBALL: The New South Wales Rugby League has recommended to the national body that the squad which won the World Cup series, with an undefeated record against England, France and New Zealand, should be paid a bonus of £100 each. They also decided to pay £25 each to the State team which played two successful matches against Queensland in Brisbane, and £100 to champion half-back Keith Holman, who has just played his hundredth first-class match. By way of contrast, the players who toured Britain and France last year, losing only two matches, received a bonus of £40 each.

BOXING: Australian decathlon champion and Olympic representative, John Cann, won his first amateur bout at the Sydney Stadium on July 1. The referee stopped the fight in the first round. Cann, who came tenth in the decathlon at Melbourne Olympics, will now chase the State and Australian amateur boxing titles. Like former world bantamweight champion Jimmy Carruthers and Wimbledon champion Lew Hoad, Cann is a product of Sydney's Police and Citizens' boys' clubs.

ATHLETICS: Sydney high school girl Maureen Wright is developing so rapidly as a javelin-thrower that she could be a dark horse for the event at Rome in 1960. When she represented Australia at Melbourne last year, at the age of 15, her best throw was 127 ft. 4 in. Then she was shown some points by Helsinki Gold Medalist Dana Zatopek, and has since broken the State and Australian junior records with a throw of 142 ft. 4½ in. The Australian senior record (146 ft. 6 in.) is expected to topple shortly, and there are still three years to Rome, when Maureen will be 19. She is also a State representative at softball, and for her school she also excels at shot-putting, sprinting, basketball and hockey.

SWIMMING: Plans are in hand for the Australian Swimming Union to bring to Australia every topline world swimmer for the jubilee of the sport in 1959. Australian officials will accompany teams to the Empire Games in Gardiff and to the European Games in Budapest or Leipzig next year, and observers will also report on the Pan American and Japanese championships to ensure that all first-class swimmers are invited. The high standard of swimming and organisation in Australia should ensure that carnivals in all States will be profitable. This will be a major factor for swimming bodies with their eyes on the cost of sending olympic teams to Rome in 1960.

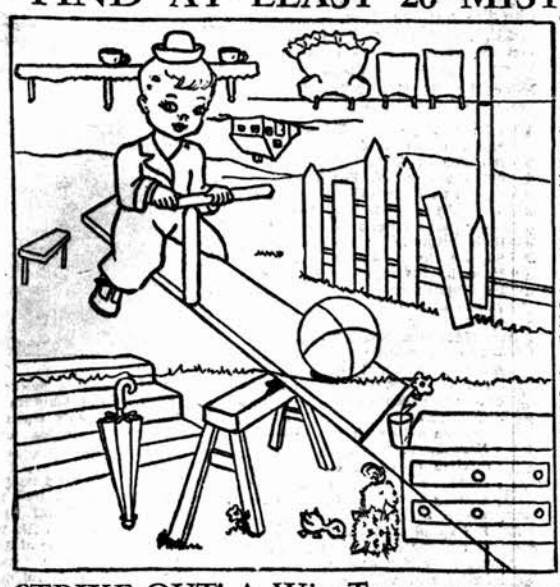
SPORTQUIZ

1. **Who was the champion jockey of last Bombay Racing Season?**
2. **One of the five Indian Classics, held annually in Bombay, was first known as the Governor-General's Cup. Who won the last of those races, and what it is now known as?**
3. **Who are the holders of the Indian Waterpolo title.?**
4. **Who has scored most runs in England vs. Australia test matches?**
5. **Has any West Indies player scored over 250 runs against England or Australia in Tests?**
6. **In the present tournament "circuit" in England, Krishnan and Naresh Kumar have lost only one doubles match. Where was that?**

(For Answers please turn to Page 16)

A PAGE of Puzzles and Pastimes for Everybody

FIND AT LEAST 20 MISTAKES



THERE are at least 20 mistakes in the drawing at left put there by the artist to test your attention to detail and powers of observation. How many can you find?

A score of 15 is good; 20 or more is excellent.

Place a time limit of 5 minutes on yourself; then let someone else try.

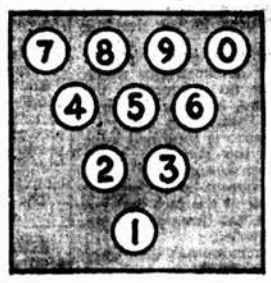
After you've taken this part of the test, cover the diagram and see if you can remember as many as ten of the errors you noted. You may find yourself pressed to name five.

Errors are listed below.

Answers: 1. Boy's hat too small. 2. Collar has only one side. 3. Heavy side of see-saw could not rise. 4. Vertical part of see-saw handle in wrong position. 5. Handle bar too long on one side. 6. See-saw too short on one side. 7. Ball standing on standing see-saw. 8. See-saw rests on edge of supporting stand. 9. One leg of supporting stand too long. 10. Steps do not belong in picture. 11. House upside down. 12. Only one post for clothesline. 13. Clothes on line hang up. 14. Pickets on fence do not match. 15. Clams with tongs stands on edge of cabinet. 16. One leg of cabinet missing. 17. One handle of cabinet drawer missing. 18. Cup shelf behind boy's head does not belong in picture. 19. Scenery line drawn through standing without support. 21. Cat drawn sideways. 22 Bottom line of see-saw does not stop at end of see-saw.

STRIKE OUT! A Wits Tester

By H. C. Kaufman



TO SCORE a strike in the diagram at right, that is, to succeed in crossing out all of the numbers, you must find the correct numerical answers to the definitions below. If the answer to No. 1, for instance, is 0, cross out 0 in the diagram; if the answer to No. 2 is 4315, cross out 4, 3, 1 and 5. Etc. Answers may have as many as five digits. Can you bowl a perfect score?

Today's definitions:

1. There are —— stripes on the U. S. Flag; —— stars.

2. At full strength, the U. S. Senate has —— members.

3. As its name denotes, that Washington edifice known as the Pentagon has this many sides: ——.

4. Andrew Jackson's picture is on the $—— bill.

5. Minus Amendments the U. S. Constitution consists of —— Articles.

Answers: 1. One three (thirteen); four eight (forty-eight). 2. Nine six (ninety-six). 3. Five. 4. Two zero (twenty). 5. Seven.

Schooling Poser

"TELL us, Pythagoras," said Theomeles, "how many pupils attend your school?"

Pythagoras replied: "One-half of them study math, one-fourth study philosophy, one-seventh are dunces who study nothing, and three are maidens."

The number of pupils at Pythagoras' school, then, was a number of which the half, fourth and seventh, added to 3, is equal to it. What is it?

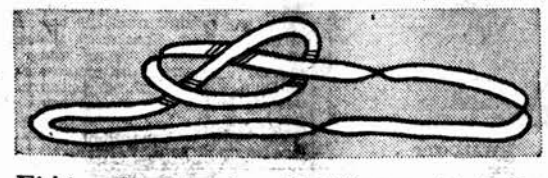
Answer: Twenty-eight. $14+7+4+3$.

Where'd That Knot Come From?

IF YOU were to take a strip of paper about one inch in width and about two feet long it would be a very simple matter to form a loose knot in the paper, as shown in the accompanying sketch, and then paste the two ends of the strip of paper together to form an endless band.

But a real puzzle presents itself if you make the paper link, hold the joint until the paste is dry and then try to put the knot in it without breaking open the paper ring.

Here is how to do that very thing for the entertainment of friends: Before pasting the two ends of the paper strip together to form an endless band, give one of the ends a complete turn and a half.



Then, after applying the paste, use a pair of scissors to cut midway along the entire circumference. A half-inch band with a loose knot will result, as shown, above.

Remember, you must twist the paper a complete turn and a half.

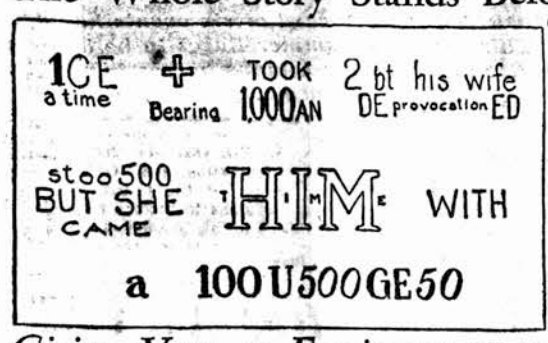
Fishing for Words

HOW many of the following fish can you name? Example: No. 1—Shark.

1. Card player.
2. Musical instrument.
3. Rowboat.
4. A roost.
5. Main highway.

Answers: 1. Shark. 2. Drum. 3. Dory. 4. Perch. 5. Pike.

The Whole Story Stands Before You



THE story of a domestic difficulty seemingly associated with prehistoric times is told here in rebus form. This is a sort of riddle consisting of the representation of words or phrases by means of illustrations. It is also a form of expression in which the position of the several vocables is to be taken into account. For instance, the opening words of this tale are "Once Upon a Time . . ." See if you can find this phrase expressed above and then take it from there.

Two sentences comprise the story. How long will it take you to figure it out?

Answer: Once upon a time a cross carne him in very little time with a cudgel.

Giving Verse to Fencing

FEELING kittenish one day, a puzzlist devised the following poem for you to ponder:

Six little kittens sittin' on a fence
One weighs more because he's more dense.
Can you separate him from the other five,
Which all have the same weight, dead or alive?
Put them on a balance, but only twice,
To find the one so fat and nice.

Solution: Take any 4 of them and put two of them on each side of the balance. If they balance, then determine by scales which of the other two is the heavier. If they do not balance, take the two heavier and determine by use of scales which is the "one so fat and nice."

Non-Plussed

AN English professor was duly elated when his brilliant wife presented him with a son. This happy event coincided with the publication of his wife's latest book.

The professor glowed with redoubled pride as he read the extremely favourable reviews on his way to his classes. As he walked into the class he was greeted with a storm of applause. "Congratulations" was scrawled across the blackboard.

"Thank you very much, gentlemen," he said, blushing modestly, with his mind still on the book "but I assure you my wife deserved all the credit. She did it all herself."

The uproarious laughter which greeted this statement completely non-plussed the professor. He coughed nervously. "I repeat," he went on amidst growing tumult, "I had nothing to do with it. Any little my wife may have had she got from Professor Jones.'

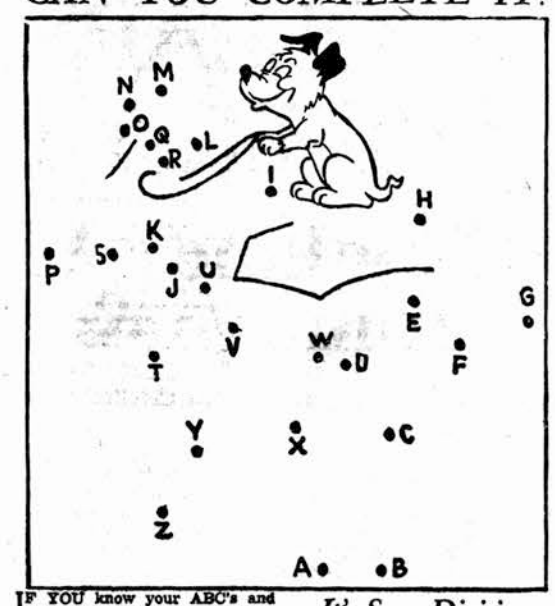
Critical & Fussy

Churchill and a companion were discussing the effect of environment on people.

"I wonder whether being born in a wealthy and socially prominent family, as you were is a good thing," said the friend. "Seems to me it spoils a 'man—makes him critical and fussy."

"I don't know," smiled Churchill. "My tastes are very simple. I am easily satisfied with the best of everything."

CAN YOU COMPLETE IT?



IF YOU know your ABC's and mind your P's and Q's in this dot to dot drawing poser, you should discover a hidden creature.

What creature is it? It's unlikely that you'll be able to tell just by studying the diagram. However, you may wish to take a guess before you begin.

Start at dot A, of course, and draw to B, C, D, etc. How quickly can you finish?

It's Sum Division

DIVIDE the number 45 into four parts. Then add 2 to the first part, subtract 2 from the second part, multiply the third part by 2, and divide the fourth part by 2. The total of the four answers must all be the same.

Answer: Using parts 8, 12, 5 and 20: 8 plus 2 is 10; 12 minus 2 is 10; 5 times 2 is 10; 20 divided by 2 is 10.

Pathetic

A man heard that a factory was interested in buying bullfrog skins.

So he wired the bull-frog company that he could supply any quantity of bullfrog skins up to 100,000 on demand.

Needing the skins badly, the factory wired him to send in the whole 100,000.

About ten days later a single dried frog skin came through the mail with a rather pathetic letter:

"Gents: I'm sorry about this, but here's all the frog skins there were. The noise sure fooled me."

Human Math

PUT this on your list of good lively party pastimes. Make two sets of numbers from 0 to 9 on large pieces of cardboard. Choose up two teams and tie these numbers around the necks of players on each side. A prepared list of "problems" is then recited by the "leader." The first team to have the player or players with the correct numbers stand for each answer scores a point. Questions may be mathematical such as "2 plus 2" or "add six to a half dozen"; or they may be dates in history, ages, brainbusters, etc.

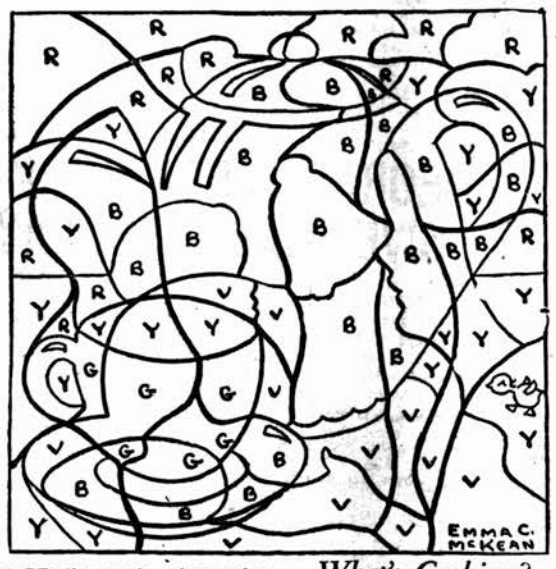
Fine How-D'ya-Do

READ this story over once carefully. Then see if you can deduce what's asked.

One day Arnold Twinpipe's powerful roadster crashed into another car on the highway, wrecking both cars. Arnold, in a drunken stupor, staggered from his car only slightly injured. The driver of the other car, however, was more seriously hurt, and his passenger was dead. Although Arnold was definitely to blame, he was not charged with homicide, but let off with only a fine. Why?

Answer: His car had collided with a hearse containing a body already dead!

MAGIC COLORING POSER



ADD the magic colors and a picture will appear in the diagram above. Use colored pencils or crayons according to the following color indicators: R, Red; B, Blue; Y, Yellow; G, Green; V, Violet.

Afterwards, cut the drawing into six or seven pieces for a jigsaw puzzle for Junior.

THERE!

A city fellow was watching a villager repairing the roof of his house in pouring rain.

"You ought to wait till it's fine to do that job," he called out.

"And what would be the need then?" came the quick reply.

What's Cooking?

IN SPAIN you would say patatas, in France, pomme de terre, in Germany, kartoffeln, in England, chips.

Any way you spell or say it, you're still talking about what well known edible?

Answer in 1 minute.

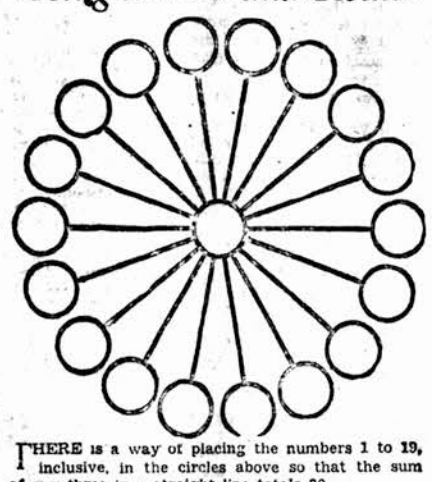
Answer: It's the potato.

WHAT AM I?

By adding to a number
You increase it, I confess.
And yet, if you add me to nine,
You'll find you've made it less

Answer: The letter S:
S + IX = SIX.

Going Round and Round



THERE is a way of placing the numbers 1 to 19, inclusive, in the circles above so that the sum of any three in a straight line totals 30.

In case you need a starter, here's a hint: the number in the center circle can be counted on one hand twice.

Answer: Place ten in the center circle; in the outside circles place 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11 in that order.

Anascramble Fun

YOU are given a word and a letter and are required to make a new word composed of the combined letters. For example: "tear" unscrambled with "h" is "heart." Now try these:

(1) Rash (1) .....
(Unscrambled with E)
(2) Escorted (2) .....
(Unscrambled with A)
(3 Legend (3) .....
(Unscrambled with A)
(4) Subtle (4) .....
(Unscrambled with S)
(5) Manages (5) .....
(Unscrambled with I)

Answers: 1. Share, sheer or hears. 2. Decorate. 3. Glenned. 4. Bustles. 5. Magnesia. Other answers may be possible.

★

ANAGRAMBLE TEST

IN this vocabulary game, you change each of the following words into another word by the addition of the single letter indicated, and arrangement of all the letters as necessary. For example, pate plus l equals pleat.

1. *BLAME* anagrambled with *G* is .....?
2. *TREAT* anagrambled with *T* is .....?
3. *PRIME* anagrambled with *E* is .....?
4. *SPASM* anagrambled with *L* is .....?
5. *TANGLE* anagrambled with *E* is .....?
6. *WREATH* anagrambled with *E* is .....?

Solutions: 1. Gamble. 2. Matter. 3. Empire. 4. Psalms. 5. Elegant. 6. Weather. Other solutions are possible.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THERE are people—boys and girls too—who, when they give anything to others, like to draw attenton to themselves. They want to be noticed.

But a good person simply gives. Come to think of it: What has God not given to us? It is when our hearts are really touched by His great love that we learn to give gladly and freely to help others.

Verily, it is more blessed to give than to receive. We live in the days of the welfare state and receive great benefits from it.

But we must never forget that it is not enough just to receive. We must also learn to give.

True giving always costs us something in thoughtfulness or effort. And our giving will not only be a matter of money. It will often be in helping others by acts of service!

A child of the soil—our own kith and kin.

TROY BROUGHT BACK

A Turkish stamp showing the wooden horse which led to the downfall of Troy is one of a set of three issued to promote interest in the ruins, which lie on the Turkish coast.

The United States latest issue commemorates the discovery of anti-polio vaccine.

Italy is to have a stamp soon to coincide with an international Letter-Writing Week.

★

A good rider is this child of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

Learning By Degrees

We, like certain other nations, often take a keen interest in the weather, but in our dry climate we are chiefly concerned as to whether it is going to be warm or cold "for the time of the year.'

Now that the metric system is being brought into use, the official forecasts of temperature have changed from the familiar Fahrenheit to Centigrade.

As a result there is alarm in some homes when the radio announces that "the maximum temperature will be ten degrees."

Thinking in terms of Fahrenheit, that sounds like 22 degrees of frost!

Doubtless younger members of the family have been able to reassure their parents by doing a simple sum: multiplying by nine, dividing by five, and adding 32, thus turning the weather forecast of ten degrees Centigrade into 50 degrees Fahrenheit—a not too chilly temperature, even for this country!

Balkan-ji-Bari

The current term's students of the Training Schol for Child Welfare have completed their course, and will be appearing for their written examination today and for their practical tests during the next two weeks.

They had a social on last Sunday, and a "Get-Together" party on last Tuesday. On these occasions they arranged a nice programme of recreational items. Specially the "Chance" games was enjoyed by all—and, of course, light refreshment too.

At the "Get-Together" party, the chief guest was the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. V. Donde.

The Mayor delivered a brilliant address to the students, narrating his own experiences as a teacher and explaining what was expected of them as Child Welfare Workers.

The next course of the School will start early in September, and those wishing to join it may get full particulars from the In-charge, Training School for Child Welfare, Balkan-ji-Bari," 19 Government Hutments, 6 A Cooperage, Bombay 1.

Everyone is welcome also to get himself enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari. For information in this connection, please write to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar, Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six naye paise (one anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will always be happy to hear from his sisters and brothers and to know if he can in any way be of some service to them.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your Loving Dada

SPORT CHRONICLE

WEST INDIANS COLLAPSE ON THIRD DAY

England Win By Innings & 5 Runs

LEEDS, July 27.

ENGLAND won the Fourth Cricket Test against the West Indies by an innings and five runs on the third day of play here.

LOADER

This gives England two test victories and two drawn, while only one test remains.

The West Indies were all out in only two and a half hours for 132 runs

The West Indies batting collapsed against the accurate English bowling and keen fielding.

Peter Loader was again responsible for the biggest bag of wickets in the second innings. He captured three, those of Kanhai, Walcott and Pairaudeau. His match figures were 9 for 86.

THERE SEEMED TO BE AN AIR OF HASTE IN THE WEST INDIAN BATTING. THEY KEPT ON ATTACKING AND GOING FOR RUNS DESPITE THE ACCURATE AND IMMACULATE LENGTH OF TRUEMAN AND LOADER.

Sobers was run out, so was Ramadhin. Sober's looked like shaping well for a big score.

It was a good opening stand. The first wicket fell at 40, Worrell being caught by Cowdrey off Trueman for 7.

Kanhai was sent back without opening his account, being l.b.w. to Loader.

Walcott was the only batsman who looked like changing the complexion of the game as wickets tumbled at regular intervals.

Walcott was caught in gully by Sheppard off Loader in the second over after lunch. He had batted for an hour and 15 minutes for his 35.

This is the first time in four series that England have won the rubber. They had last won in 1939. The last series against the West Indies in 1953-54 was drawn.

SCORE-BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings)	142
ENGLAND (First Innings)	279
WEST INDIES (Second Innings)	
Worrell c Cowdrey b Trueman	7
Sobers run out	29
Kanhai l.b.w. Loader	0
Weekes c Cowdrey b Trueman	14
Walcott c Sheppard b Loader	35
Smith c Evans b Smith	8
Pairaudeau c Trueman b Loader	6
Goddard c Loader b Lock	4
Alexander b Laker	11
Ramadhin run out	6
Gilchrist not out	6
Extras	6
Total	132

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-40; 2-40; 3-49; 4-56; 5-71; 6-92; 7-103; 8-112; 9-123; 10-132.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Trueman 11-0-42-2; Loader 14-2-50-3; Smith 4-1-12-1; Laker 6.2-1-10-1; Lock 1-0-6-1.

Soccer At Cooperage Cancelled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The placard "Today's match cancelled — Tomorrow's game: 5-30 p.m. Tata's vs. Navy" greeted would-be spectators of the Caltex vs. Central Railway Harwood Football League match at the Cooperage this evening.

The game was postponed due to bad ground conditions following heavy rain last night. Tomorrow's match is between the two top teams in the current league table.

SHELL 'B' GAIN EASY 4-1 WIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE second string of Burmah-Shell gained a comfortable 4-1 win and gained full points in the First Division Bombay Football League match against Laxmi Ratan Sports Club at the St. Xavier's College ground, this evening.

It was Burmah-Shell which led soon after the start but centre-forward Mariano Pereira's goal was disallowed for hand ball.

Laxmi Ratan took the lead through inside-right Rafal but soon Mariano restored equality and the team changed sides 1-1.

No scoring was possible either side till twenty-two minutes after the break but Mariano gave the Oilmen the lead this time from a shot, off a pass from Rego.

Two more quick goals by Rego and Mariano completed the tally of the Oilmen.

Laxmi Ratan's attack improved midway through the second half but their moves were foiled by the deep defence and timely saves of the goalie Christopher Lewis. Laxmi Ratan's centre-forward Pereira wasted two chances when well placed. He hit the upright and the second one was sent wide by inches five minutes before the end.

Earlier, St. Francis Goans 'B' and Kores Sports Club were concerned in a goalless draw in the same division.

The third match due to be played between Lever Sports Club and second string of St. Xavier's was cancelled.

League Positions

SECTION "A"

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Kores	8	6	1	1	31	6	14
W. Rly. "B"	6	3	3	0	14	6	9
B. Shell "B"	7	5	1	1	17	7	11
Rainbow "A"	9	3	2	4	14	19	8
Goans 'B'	6	3	1	2	13	8	7
L. Ratan "A"	8	1	4	3	15	9	6
N China Mills	7	3	1	3	14	12	7
B. Amateurs	6	1	1	4	4	19	3
L.W.B. 'A'	6	1	1	4	6	17	3
Dockyard	7	0	2	5	1	20	2

SECTION "B"

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
St. Xav.'s 'A'	6	5	1	0	12	5	11
P. Mills "A"	7	3	2	2	12	5	8
Matunga Ath.	7	2	4	1	10	11	8
B. Muslims	6	2	3	1	8	4	7
Artillery	3	3	0	0	18	2	6
C. Rly. "B"	8	1	4	3	10	17	6
R. Cruddas	8	2	1	5	6	25	5
Ind. Gym. 'A'	6	1	2	3	10	9	4
B. S. Police	7	1	1	5	5	13	3

National Squash

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fifth National Squash Championships this year will be conducted by the Cricket Club of India, on their Courts from August 31 to September 6. Invitations to participate in the tournament are being sent to all outstanding players throughout India and also to professionals attached to the various clubs.

It is expected that the holder, Captain K. K. Hazari and the former Champion, Rajkumar Narpat Singh, eight times holder of the Western India Championships, will participate.

The Army authorities are expected to send a strong contingent soon after their Championships in Poona at the end of August and there will be a number of outstanding players from the National Defence Academy.

Entries for the tournament will be closed at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, August 26 and the Draw will take place at the Cricket Club of India, on the same day.

The trophies for the events are—
Commander-in-Chief Trophy for the Men's Event.

Patiala Challenge Cup for the Junior Boys' Event.

FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

St. Xavier's College ground, Parel:
3 p.m.: Goan Rovers 'B' vs. Volkart Voltas; 4-10 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Bombay Muslims; Matunga Athletic Club vs. St. Xavier's 'A'. (Bombay League).

Cooperage:
5-30 p.m. Tata's vs. Navy (Harwood League).

WATER POLO

Golwalla Bath:
9-30 a.m. Water Polo league.

TABLE TENNIS

Xavier's College Hall:
4-45 p.m. Final of women's singles; 5-15 p.m. Semi-finals of men's sinles; 6-15 p.m. Semi-finals of mixed doubles (Xavier's Open).

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WALCOTT

Durham Shield Revived

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A start was made in the Central Railway Inter-Division Football Tournament for the Durham Shield at the Central Railway, ground, Matunga, when two matches were decided, this evening. Both the matches were one-sided and dull affairs. The tournament is revived after eight years.

Secunderabad swamped Nagpur to the tune of nine goals to nil, leading four goals at half time. Padmanand stood out scoring six goals including a hat-trick. The other scorers were Pandu, Ali and Mittoo.

Earlier, Sholapur outplayed Jhansi by eight goals to nil.

Workshops and Bombay Division will meet in the first match on Sunday. Bhusaval meets Jabalpur in the second match of the evening.

Hyderabadi Top-Seeded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Splendid response has been received for the State Carrom men's singles championship which is due to commence on Sunday at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House hall. Fourteen first round matches are down for decision.

Sixteen players have been seeded out of the 112 entries received as against 82 of last year. Aish Hyderabadi has been given the pride of place. Shaik Azimuddin, the holder, is not defending his title.

The other seeded players in the order are R. A. Chitty, N. B. Kiarankonda, N. L. Sangam, Abdul Gaffar, R. A. Panchal, Khalil Ahmed, Abdul Waheed, A. Aziz, Nur Hussain, Mahammud Taher, Fazle Wahid, Ali Mohammud Gola, Syed Hassan Maulana and Amanulla Khan.

XAVIER'S TABLE TENNIS

Rangaraj Shocks Divan To Enter Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EVER since unstoppable sixteen-year-old Gautam Divan won the National title, to which he has added two major titles in a row, the Bombay Y.M.C.A. and the "Times of India", players have been after his blood. But it was left to S. V. Rangaraj to bring the house down in the quarter-final of the men's singles in the St. Xavier's College Open Table Tennis Championships when he dethroned the holder by 14-21, 12-21, 21-15, 21-11, 21-16.

If the ticket-holders at the College Hall this evening cheered the conquering hero to a man, then it must also be said that of the other three in the round of eight they relished most the one in which Sudhir Thackersey, the second seed, had to use his wits and nerve to arrest the progress of Dilip Sampat, whose display was the best of the current season.

The order of the semi-finalists tomorrow will be S. V. Rangaraj, Yatin Vyas, Srikrishna Joag and Sudhir Thackersey.

It would be wrong to rave too much about the general standard in the semi-finals of the men's doubles since there were too many errors.

It was no disgrace for the top-seeded and holders, Sudhir Thackersey and Gautam Divan to fall to the ever-green Uttam Chandarana who was aided by the "King of Spin," Yatin Vyas, who triumphed in four games.

In five games, Shavak Irani, and the "giant," Jayant Vora, by his side overcame Baji Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj.

Well as Rangaraj and Thackersey both played, the two will share the writer's opinion that their ultimate successes hinged on the timely advice given to them by their guide, friend and philosopher, coach K. N. S. Narayanan after they were in danger of forfeiting the matches.

HAPPIER STORY FIRST

The spectators just laughed when the National champion cantered the first two games after ceding fourteen and twelve points respectively.

Then acting on the advice of Narayanan, Rangaraj, usually a disciple of speed on his forehand especially, resorted to slowing down tactics because Divan thrives, undoubtedly, on the speed of his opponents.

His heavy chops paid him dividends; added to them were lengths and variation of pace which tended to make the net higher for the reigning champion, judging by the fourteen netted returns in the deciding game.

For once that casual, almost insolent air of superiority which Divan with no ill intent, the writer is sure, had worn superiority which Divan with no ill intent, the writer is sure, had worn throughout the two last major tournaments, disappeared. Now it was his time to be anxious. It was reflected in the fact that not once in the last three games was Rangaraj headed.

What was more was that when Rangaraj cantered to 16-8 and 13-7 in the last two games respectively, Divan, though he grasped his bat with twice the usual firmness, could not produce his usual stream of shattering drives to each corner to worry Rangaraj to whose credit it must be said that this evening he played with the intelligence of a scholar and the cunning of an athlete in a tight spot.

NEW TACTICS

Few watching Thackersey play Sampat must have noticed that the player in glasses adopted new tactics on the advice of Narayan.

The coach noticed that Thackersey's forehand was playing him false; so he advised him to play from the edge of the table instead of from the centre as he usually does.

SAMPAT DID NOT NOTICE THIS. SO HE FRETTED HIS RIVAL'S BACKHAND WHICH WAS TUNED TO CONCERT PITCH, WITH THE RESULT THAT HE COULD PLAY 'FORTE' AND "PIANISSIMO" AS AND WHEN HE DESIRED.

Sampat turned on the heat from the start and banked the opening game at 21-18. Then after conceding the next quickly at 13-21, he was engaged in a thrilling third-game, which had he won might have had a different aspect on the final result.

Clinging to a lead of a point or two until 9-7, he suddenly vaulted to 14-8 only to see Thackersey overtake him in thirty-third point.

The second seed then jogged to 20-18 when after tense rallies he saw Sampat take three points in a row. But Sampat eventually fell at 21-23.

It was a close fight in the fourth and last game and though Sampat brought into play his renowned backhand flick, which gave him a harvest of points in the first game especially, he really could not check the robot-like play of his rival.

Thackersey then teamed with Divan and though both did their best to tease Chandarana and Vyas with their aggressive play, they could not match the skill of

Rangaraj caused a major upset by knocking out Gautam Divan in the St. Xavier's Open Table Tennis men's singles quarter-final.

the veteran, who used body weight to give pace to the ball and occasionally brought off drives of exquisite timing on both wings.

Yatin Vyas, on the other hand, also delighted the spectators with a sizzling drive now and then but it was his high-floating drives and vicious spin that worried his opponents most. Chandarana and Vyas won 21-13, 14-21, 21-14, 21-9, giving nothing away and fighting for every point in the last game.

Shavak Irani and Jayant Vora, winners of the Bombay Y.M.C.A. and "Times of India" men's doubles championships, teamed to a nicety to enter the final even though they were pushed to a deciding game.

The results were:

JUNIORS' DOUBLES

FINAL: J. C. Vora and A. P. Meghani beat N. Krishnamoorthy and Mayur Shah 21-16, 21-19.

JUNIORS' SINGLES

SEMI-FINALS: N. Krishnamoorthy beat Mayur Shah 21-16, 21-18, 21-17; A. P. Megani beat Indira Iyengar 21-6, 21-14, 21-18.

MEN'S SINGLES

QUARTER-FINALS: S. B. Joag beat Mayur Vyas 21-14, 21-19, 21-16, S. V. Rangaraj beat G. R. Divan 14-21, 12-21, 21-15, 21-11, 21-16; S. K. Thackersey beat D. P. Sampat 18-21, 21-13, 23-21, 21-18; Y. S. Vyas beat M. M. Samuel 21-15, 21-11, 21-17.

MEN'S DOUBLES

SEMI-FINALS: U. M. Chandarana and Y. S. Vyas beat S. K. Thackersey and G. R. Divan 21-13, 14-21, 21-14, 21-9; J. C. Vora and S. R. Irani beat B. S. Khambatta and S. V. Rangaraj 14-21, 21-12, 22-20, 14-21, 21-10.

Gwalan, Fair Always For Cup Races

LALLA ROOKH IS BEST BET

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

POONA, July 27.

POORLY-FILLED card of six events has been drawn up for the Third Day of Summer Races to be held on Sunday. Two cup events, named after famous horses Finalistand Golden Fawn, figure in the programme.

Gwalan who was a disappointment in the last week is fancied in Finalist Cup but the mare will have to be extended to the bitter end to keep Grassmoor at bay.

I consider Fair Always a good thing for the Golden Fawn Cup, an event for horses in Class IV to be run over nine furlongs. Borita and Redundant should be in the picture.

ONLY FOUR HORSES

The Bharatwada Plate for Class II horses has only four horses and form reveals a match between Raj Tilak and Can-Allow. At the allotted weights I prefer the latter who has besides tracked well.

The Betul Plate, maiden race for three-year-olds this time is over seven furlongs in which I expect Lalla Rookh to shatter opposition.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1	Can Allow	Raj Tilak
2.	Fair Always	Borita
3.	Lalla Rookh	Grace
4.	Gwalan	Grassmoor
5.	Busher	Iran, if ab. Arc De Triomphe
6.	Star of Abu	Ardent Hope

CHOICE TREBLE

Fair Always—Lalla Rookh—Busher

FLUKES

His Lordship—Yankee Pasha

1 — 3-00 p.m.

THE BHARATWADA PLATE —1 Mile.

RAJ TILAK (Purtusingh)	..	9 6
CAN-ALLOW (Eldin)	..	8 4
GENUINE (Shiba)	..	7 7
LARY (Ghauskhan)	..	7 6

★

2 — 3-30 p.m.

THE GOLDEN FAWN CUP 1 Mile, 1 F.

REDUNDANT (Purtusingh)	9	6
HIS LORDSHIP (R. Bhosle)	9	1
SENSE OF HUMOUR (Damodar)	..	9 0
FERMOY (Kader)	..	8 13
FILMOLEEN (Bhimrao)	..	7 1
DAY'S BEST (Deshmukh)	..	9 0
SPARTA (Ghauskhan)	..	9 0
LALLA ROOKH (Kheemsingh)	..	8 11
SHOOTING STAR (Purtusingh)	..	8 11
GRACE (Shiba)	..	8 11
MADHU KALASH (Aurobinda)	..	8 11

★

4 — 4-30 p.m.

THE FINALIST CUP—1 M.

ABU NAVASS (——)	...	9 4
CAMISOLE (Kheemsingh)	..	8 10
EXAGGERATOR (——)	..	8 10
MEHER (Shiba)	..	8 5
SUPER GOLD (Purshottam)	..	8 1
GWALAN (——)	..	8 0
GRASSMOOR (Eldin)	..	7 11
BELARCO (Ahmed Khan)		7 11
TIZIANO (Purshottam)	..	7 6

★

5 — 5-00 p.m.

THE CHITTAPUR PLATE —1 Mile, 1 Fur.

BUSHER (Ganpat S.)	...	9 4
ISFAHAN (Mohd. Yusuf)		9 1
ARC DE TRIOMPHE (R. Bhosle)	..	8 13
IRAN (Purtusingh)	..	8 12
RED ROYALTY (Kheemsingh)	..	8 10
HAPPY DREAM (——)	..	8 6
HAPPY LAD (Dhanavade)		7 10
LIMIT & LIMIT (J. Bhosle)		7 6

★

6 — 5-30 p.m.

THE BEZWADA PLATE—7 Furs.

PIXIE WAY (Mohd. Yusuf)	9	0
STAR OF ABU (Amir Ahmed)	..	8 13
NONSENSE (Hyam R.)	..	8 13
ARDENT HOPE (Sawai S.)		8 9
THOR (Medhe)	..	8 6
MAUSER (Ghauskhan)	..	8 2
INFERNO (——)	..	7 11
COSTAKI PASHA (J. Bhosle)	..	7 13
GIPSY FLOWER (Purshottam)	..	7 11
HOMELY (——)	..	7 9
GOLDEN FURY (Shiba)		7 4
YANKEE PASHA (Modsingh)	..	7 0
AMICO MIO (Bhimrao)	..	7 0

PAKISTAN ATHLETES SHOW GOOD PROGRESS

LONDON, July 27.

THE Pakistan team of nine athletes is making good progress in the current United Kingdom tour, part of an overseas training programme in preparation for the 1960 Olympic Games in Japan.

Successes have been notched up in international competitions during the team's first of six weeks they will spend here.

Abdul Khaliq, 23-year-old sprinter who reached Olympic semi-finals in Melbourne last November, is keeping his form. He won the 100 metres at White City, beating Americans in the first meeting at which the Pakistanis raced this tour.

Khaliq repeated the performance later this week at Manchester, beating New Yorker R. Thomas by inches in 9.3 seconds, though Thomas clocked the same time which equals the British All Comers record.

At Manchester too, Ghulam Raziq, hurdler, came third in the 120 yards in 14.9 seconds, 0.6 seconds slower than his Asian record.

"I am very pleased with the team so far," new manager Captain M. Y. K. Raza told NAFEN. "They are a fine team, with good record, and our object is to train them hard for the next Olympiad."

Captain Raza has already completed six months' athletic coaching training at Eugene, Oregon, USA. He was in London on his way back to Pakistan when a cable told him to wait here for the team, then in Athens competing at the International Services meet.—NAFEN.

GOLWALLA WATERPOLO LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

P.M. Hindu Bath 'A', the holders, meet their 'B' team in tomorrow's programme of the Golwalla Water Polo league for the Maharana Vijayadevji Cup to be played at the Golwalla Swimming Bath.

The fixtures starting at 9-30 a.m. are as follows:—

Golwalla 'B' vs. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Bath; Golwalla 'A' vs. P.M. Hindu Bath 'C'; P.M. Hindu 'A' vs. P.M. Hindu 'B'; P.M. Hindu 'D' vs. Maccabi Association.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The National Football Championship this year will be held at Hyderabad. The date of the championship will be fixed later.—UPI.

CHESS CLUB OF INDIA GAIN EASY WIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CHESS Club of India, holders, gained a comfortable 3-1 win over Air India-International Sports Club to strengthen their position for the top honours in the senior Division Inter-Club Chess Tournament at the Parisian Restaurant hall, this evening. The only match they lost was of Sathe who lost to Buchia.

Chess Club of India with this win are 2½ points ahead of their nearest rivals, Bhatia Mitra Mandal, who have chalked up 30½ points. Godrej Sports Club are third with 28½ points. All the three clubs have yet two matches to play.

In another one-sided match, WIMCO accounted for New India Sports Club by four matches to nil.

Godrej Sports Club and Bhatia Mitra Mandal received walk overs as St. Xavier's and Burmah-Shell Club failed to turn up.

The results were:

WIMCO beat New India Sports Club 4-0.

Mathews beat Bhargava; Salian beat Divekar; Sundaram beat Kelkar; Krishna Iyer beat Naik

Godrej Sports Club walk over Burmah-Shell.

Chess Club of India beat Air India-International 3-1.

Sathe lost to Buchia; Thomas beat Silhotri; Nanavati beat Dighe; Menon beat Malvankar.

LATEST POSITIONS

Chess Club of India 33; Bhatia Mitra Mandal 30½; Godrej Sports Club 28½; WIMCO 22½; Air India-International 21½; New India 21; Burmah-Shell 13½; St. Xavier's 5½.

East Bengal Triumph

East Bengal maintained its race for league honours by their 1-0 victory over Mohan Bagan this evening. The two popular and old rivals' return league encounter was played in aid of charity amidst a vast crowd.

The game was dull and colourless. Erratic shooting, poor passing and lack of methodical play marred the dignity of the game.

East Bengal taking better of the exchanges kept Monan Bagan defenders busy in the second half and the all important goal was scored by Narayan in the last minute of the match.

On the run of play the drawn game would have been a true index. Mohan Bagan got two chances which C. Goswami and K. Pal failed to materialise. East Bengal also had some chances and they utilised the best one.

By this victory over Mohan Bagan, East Bengal not only earned the double over its old rival, but jumped at the top of the league table. They have so far played 24 matches and earned 38 points. Rajasthan have earned 37 points playing 24 matches, whereas Mohammedan Sporting have got 33 points playing 20 matches. So it is evident that Mohammedan Sporting is placed in a most favourable position though they will have to play six more matches.—UPI.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(The Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. Pandu Khade, with 30 wins.
2. Late Rao Sahib D. K. Parker's Prince of Ramgarh (Rickaby up) was the last winner of the race in 1949. Now it is known as the Indian St. Leger.
3. Bombay beat Bengal in the final at Bangalore in July 1956.
4. The record is 7249 runs by England's Walter Hammond.
5. George Headley scored 270 not out against England in 1935 in West Indies, and F. F. Worrell scored 261 against England at Trent Bridge in 1950.
6. The two K's of Indian tennis made a clean sweep of all doubles titles this season. They lost only at Wimbledon.

DEORAS, BOPARDIKAR GIVE GOOD DISPLAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TOP-SEEDED Chandrakant Deoras and Manohar Bopardikar gave a splendid display when they outplayed and outclassed S. K. Mhatre and S. Nayudu in straight games in the second round of men's doubles in the Dadar Parsi Colony Gymkhana Open Badminton Tournament at the Gymkhana Court, this evening. They won at 15-0, 15-0.

In contrast, D. P. Antia and A. C. Mistry were fully tested before they prevailed over R. K. Joshi and V. S. Vaidya after three keen games. Down first game in which the winners collected eight points. Antia and Mistry recovered well to win the next two but after stiff resistance. They won the second game at 15-14 and the final game at 15-11.

Indian international and member of the Thomas Cup squad, Raichand Vimavalla easily prevailed over O. Roncon in straight games in the second round of men's singles. But Vimavalla had to struggle hard in the first game which he won at 15-11. In the second game, however, Roncon was a spent force and lost the match collecting only two points.

Later Raichand Vimavalla in partnership with Faruk Antia chalked up a merited win while plating against Vasant Kalambi and Varadkar to triumph at 15-12 15-7.

MEN'S SINGLES

R D Vimavalla beat O Roncon 15-11 15-2, Bawne Rego beat K R Swami 15-3 15-7.

MEN'S DOUBLES

A I Shaikh and V G Adhye beat R G Nadkarni and M G Murdeshwar 15-9 15-10, N V Nervekar and K G Patil beat P B Sharma and R N Pradhan 15-18 15-5 15-10, M K Bopardikar and C D Deoras beat S K Mhatre and S Naidu 15-0 15-0, R D Vimavalla and F J Antia beat V N Kalambi and V Varadkar 15-12 15-7, B Rego and P Trivedi beat N G Dhawale and F. D'Silva 15-3 15-1, D P Antia and A C Mistry beat R K Joshi and V S Vaidya 8-15 15-14 15-11.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

MEN'S DOUBLES: 5-00 R Neelakantan and K R Swamy vs. H K Talyarkhan and B D Shroff, 5-20 T D Kamdar and A C Shah vs. G R Chandran and S K Marwah.

MEN'S SINGLES: 5-40 V G Adhye vs. Tilak Mehra, 6-00 K K Sachdev vs K P Roy, 6-20 R G Nadkarni vs. J D Kamath, 6-40 P K Joshi vs A R Aosare.

MIXED DOUBLES: 7-00 V G Adhye and Mrs. Kelkar vs. P D Trivedi and Miss S Patwardhan, 7-20 C D Deoras and Miss T Dandige vs. S G Damle and Miss Khandekar.

Over Rs. 14 Crores For Health

'Nutrition First' Is Minister's Slogan

NEW DELHI, July 27.

"NUTRITION FIRST" WAS THE SLOGAN GIVEN TO THE NATION TODAY BY THE HEALTH MINISTER, MR. D. P. KARM ARKAR. HE WAS REPLYING TO THE DEBATE IN THE LOK SABHA ON THE DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF HIS MINISTRY. THE HOUSE PASSED THE DEMANDS AMOUNTING TO OVER RS. 14 CRORES.

Mr. Karmarkar said if the country were to be rid of ailments, they had to pay more attention to nutrition.

He also appealed to members to carry on propaganda in their constituencies for cooperation on the part of the people to public health measures.

During the debate, members had generally urged greater attention to the indigenous system of medicine.

Mr. Karmarkar said the Government had no partiality in the matter.

Tests were going ahead successfuly in the Jamnagar Institute for finding out the most effective cure for the various diseases.

Initiating the discussion on the demands, Dr. D. S. Raju (Cong.—Andhra) suggested that expenses on construction of big buildings should be cut down and the money utilised for starting new medical colleges and expanding the existing hospitals for training of more doctors and nurses.

He wanted a reduction in the import of drugs which cost the country about Rs. 40 crores and said only essential drugs should be imported.

The Hindusthan Anti-biotics factory should increase its production to meet the needs of the country and take to production of Streptomycin and Chloromycetin.

He called for more enthusiastic measures to check malaria.

The problem of family planning should be tackled more seriously, he said.

He suggested that maximum facilities should be given for development of the indigenous system of medicine and proper collaboration and consultation arranged between doctors and practitioners in the indigenous system.

The problem of fresh water, particularly in the coastal areas of Kerala, was also a grave problem which should be tackled, he said.

Mr. Bhagwan Din (Cong.-U.P.) said, water and sanitation problems in the rural areas were very acute.

ENCOURAGE AYURVEDA

He deplored that the Ayurvedic system of medicine was not being given proper encouragement and said that the State Governments should be directed to see that adequate attention is given in this matter. The costly allopathic system of medicine was not suitable for this country.

Mr. B. B. Das Gupta (Ind.-W.B.) drew attention to the problem of food adulteration in the country and suggested heavier punishments for those who do it.

He urged better arrangements for the treatment of poor patients, which were inadequate at present.

Mr. Pramathanath Bannerjee (PSP-WB) said bad health of the nation was leading to lowering of standards in Indian sport.

He wanted one adequate meal to be served to children in schools so as to compensate for the deficiencies in their food at home.

He said, the best method of family planning was to have a healthy nation, as healthy people did not produce so many children as weaker people.

"MEDICAL SWARAJ"

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava (Cong.-Punjab) made a vigorous plea for "Medical Swaraj" for Hindustan.

He urged greater patronage of the indigenous systems of medicine as the allopathic system alone could not meet the needs of the people.

The money being spent on the Rajkumari sports coaching scheme was a waste considering that people did not have enough food to eat, he said.

He suggested that duties and sales tax on X-ray films should be lifted as this commodity could not be treated as a luxury item.

Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman (Cong.-Madras) said, the Indian Medical Service and the Women's Medical Service should be revived and an Auxiliary Medical Service set up utilising the services of acknowledged practitioners of the indigenous systems of medicine.

He said a medical college for women only was necessary and urged that the Lady Hardinge Medical College in Delhi should retain its old character.

Kumari Maniben Patel (Cong.-Bombay) also urged the retention of the Lady Hardinge Medical College in Delhi as an institute for women only.

She said there was no need to import skimmed milk powder any more as it could be made locally. She wanted doctors and nurses to be so trained that they could fit into village life.

MR. C. NAGAPPAN (CONG.-MADRAS) SAID PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR GIVING A FREE MID-DAY MEAL TO SCHOOL CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY IN THE RURAL AREAS.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa (Cong.-Mysore) called for a comprehensive scheme by the Health Ministry to tackle the problem of rural sanitation and water supply.

He said there was virtual neglect of the indigenous systems of medicine and the Ministry should be alerted to this matter.

DDT ENDS MALARIA

Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar (Cong.-Orissa) congratulated the Ministry for eradicating malaria in certain parts of Orissa, through the spraying of DDT.

He said filaria and leprosy were also raging in the State and he wanted similar measures in respect of these diseases also.

Mr. K. L. Balmiki (Cong.-U.P.) urged a "new deal" for the Bhangi community.

Replying, the Health Minister, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, expressed himself gratified at the sense of appreciation shown for the Government's anti-malaria programme.

He said after the introduction of the programme, the incidence of the disease which was 60.7 million in 1953-54 has gone down to 41.2 million in 1954-55 and to 19.3 million in 1955-56.

Progress was also being maintained in regard to the filaria education programme.

He said the Central Government would help the States in combating filaria wherever it occurred. Out of a total of 42 anti-filaria units allotted, 35 were already in position.

It was the Government's intention also to establish a T.B. clinic in almost every district.

In regard to leprosy, although they were handicapped by want of funds, the States had been asked to start new colonies.

As for water supply schemes, he regretted that it had not been possible to make the full provision for them this year.

Mr. Karmarkar said the value of indigenously produced drugs was Rs. 45 crores, and what we were importing now was Rs. 12 crores. "May be in the near future, we will be able to reduce it further.

He added that India was already producing penicillin and efforts were being made to produce streptomycin.

He said the indigenous drug "Rauwolfia Serpentina" used in the cure of insanity and hypertension was being manufactured here and was being exported.

Mr. Karmarkar said no skimmed milk was being imported into the country. What was being received in India was by way of gifts.

CENTRE'S POLICY

Giving the House the Government's policy in regard to allopathy as against the indigenous system of medicine, he said the Government could not deny to the people the advantage of any system.

While allopathy had advanced tremendously, the indigenous systerms of medicine had fallen into a rut, out of which they had to be pulled out.

Ailing people did not care what medicine they got provided they were cured. The Government wished to adopt the most effective methods and towards this experiments were in progress in the Jamnagar Institute to find ont the best cure for the various diseases.

These experiments were producing results. He assured the House that the Government had no partiality in the matter.

Mr. Karmarkar said, considering the circumstances in India, emphasis had naturally to be laid on the curative aspect rather than the preventive side.

In conclusion, he said, if the country were to get rid of ailments, he would have to pay much more attention to nutrition.

He also appealed to members to propagate public health measures and seek people's cooperation for their implementation.

The House rejected all cut motions and passed the demands.—UPI.

The Bombay State Bharat Scouts and Guides held a farewell function in honour of the members of the Indian contingent leaving for the U. K. for the Jubilee Jamboree. Photo shows 'tilak' being applied to the forehead of one of the guides.

EngineersGo For Training Abroad

NEW DELHI, July 27.

The first batch of 115 out of 1,000 engineers to be trained in steel works in the United States of America will be leaving here on July 30.

In addition to 1,000 engineers to be trained in steel works in the United States, the U.S.S.R. Government has offered training facilities for about 600 steel engineers.

The U.K. Government have agreed to train 300 engineers under the Colombo Plan.

West Germany has offered to train 50 engineers in addition to 80 who are already there.

Canada and Australia are willing to train 14 and 12 respectively.

One hundred and thirty-five Indian steel engineers are already under training in the three modern steel works in the Ukraine province of the U.S.S.R.—UPI.

Prizes For Poems On Freedom Fight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The high level committee appointed by the Government of Bombay for the celebrations to commemorate India's First Struggle for Freedom has instituted prize competitions for poems in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu.

The theme of the poems written on freedom struggle or heroism of different personalities connected with the struggle will be eligible for the prizes.

Four prizes each of Rs. 100, Rs. 70, Rs. 50, and Rs. 30 in each of these four languages will be awarded to the four best poems in order of merit.

Those desirous of participating in the competitions may send three copies of peoms to the Secretary, High Level Centenary Celebrations Committee, Directorate of Publicity, Sachivalaya, Bombay, by August 5, 1957. Entries received after that date will not be considered.

S. K. Patil Warns

P. & T. STRIKE WILL CAUSE HEAVY LOSS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S. K. PATIL, UNION MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER, SAID HERE TONIGHT THAT THE PROPOSED STRIKE BY P. & T. EMPLOYEES ON AUGUST 9 WOULD CAUSE SUCH DAMAGE THAT IT WOULD NOT BE REPAIRED EVEN IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

He pointed out that even if an increase of Rs. ten per employee were given although it might appear small, it would cost the national exchequer an additional sum of Rs. 200 crores per annum.

"From where is the money to be brought?" he asked.

Mr. Patil was speaking at a dinner held in his honour by Mr. Babubhai M. Chinai, president, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Mr. Naval H. Tata, president, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Ramnath A. Podar, chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association and Mr. Madanmohan R. Ruia, president, East India Cotton Association, Limited, at the National Sports Club, Worli.

Referring to irrigation, Mr. Patil said that during the last ten years or so India had concentrated on large-scale irrigation projects to such an extent that "no country has done so much irrigation in such a short time."

Although India had always been leading in irrigation, what had been achieved since the First Five-Year Plan was "phenomenal" and it would not be long before they attained self-sufficiency in food.

Mr. Patil said that he had found power to be a most romantic subject. India had river wealth which few countries possessed but the same had not been exploited so far.

The rivers, which created facilities for energy and irrigation, as they meandered through different types of terrain were slowly being harnessed and more and more power and food would be produced in succeeding years.

TELL THE PEOPLE

But, it was not enough to produce irrigation facilities. People should be educated in their use and here the social workers could do useful service by going to the people and explaining to them the use of water in their fields.

Mr. Patil praised the Indian business community which, he said, had always acted correctly.

Earlier, Mr. Babubhai M. Chinai, welcoming Mr. Patil, said that Mr Patil had a political background which nobody else had. He assured Mr. Patil all possible help from the business community whenever it was needed.

Mr. Naval Tata proposed a vote of thanks.

Among the guests were the Chief Justice, Mr. Chagla, the Mayor, Mr. Donde, Ministers of the Bombay Government and prominent business men.

Sea Mails Arrive

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Foreign surface mails from the United Kingdom have been received at Bombay by Scindia's M.V. "Jala Dhan" and by Anchor Line's RMS "Cilicia" on July 25, 1957.

Two undertrials who had escaped from police custody with a rifle and some rounds of ammunition on July 12 while being escorted to Hyderabad from Siddipet have been recaptured with the stolen arms.

Yagnik Thinks

Bombay City's Future Must Be Settled Now

AHMEDABAD, July 27.

MR. INDULAL YAGNIK, M. P., AND PRESIDENT OF THE MAHAGUJARAT JANTA PARISHAD, SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE TIME HAD COME WHEN THE FUTURE STATUS OF BOMBAY CITY SHOULD BE SETTLED ONCE AND FOR ALL.

Mr. Yagnik who recently met Union Home Minister G. B. Pant said he had gathered the impression that the Government of India would not be totally averse to considering a review of the decision on Bombay State, if a happy and amicable alternative were forthcoming from the people and parties concerned.

Mr. Yagnik, who was speaking to Pressmen, said that the four days' region-wide programme drawn up by the Parishad starting from August 8 to commemorate the "martyrdom" of Maha-Gujarat sympathisers last year, would provide an acid test for the Parishad.

He had no doubt that the successful and universal implementation of this programme would immeasurably strengthen the case of Gujarat's advocates.

While discussing the future of Bombay City at this conference vital issues like the settlement of Bombay areas, and safeguards for linguistic minorities would come up for discussion.

If the four-day programme were adopted throughout Gujarat, Mr. Yagnik said, he had no doubt it would strengthen the demand for Mahagujarat.

Mr. Yagnik declared that the Parishad was adamant about its earlier decision to convene a mass rally at Laldarwaja ground on August 8 in Ahmedabad.

While the Parishad leader was confident that the meeting would be peacefully conducted, he hoped that the police would have no occasion to resort to any kind of action and would keep away on that day.

However, if the police intervened, people would offer non-violence resistance in the true spirit of martyrdom.

Mr. Yagnik claimed that the Parishad programme of August 8 had evoked enthusiastic response from most of the districts of Gujarat.—UPI.

HYDERABAD.

The Government of India have agreed to finance up to 60 per cent the Rs. 22.25 lakhs scheme for the supply of milk to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad on cooperative basis, the agriculture minister, Mr. P. Thimma Reddy, told the State Assembly.

Rural Schemes Under Fire

Continued From Page 1

had failed to win enthusiasm among the people.

Co-operative methods had not made any substantial headway in the last five years.

There was an impression that the failure was due to the officers' inability to make people understand the importance of the scheme.

He asked for a radical reform in approach and said people should not be asked to sacrifice if blackmarketing and profiteering was allowed to go unchecked.

It was essential to create the necessary psychological atmosphere. The economic improvement which the community scheme was expected to bring had not come.

Mr. K. T. K. Thangamani (Communist-Madras) said that the willing co-operation of political parties, social organisations and units like the Kisan Sabha, Kisan Sangh and Kisan Congress were essential for the creation of a revolutionary fervour in the villages.

No non-official was associated with the state advisory committees. The targets must not be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, but at the block level.

AGRARIAN REFORMS

Mr. Thangamani thought that gramdan should not be an excuse for not implementing the urgently needed agrarian reforms recommended by the Land Reforms Committee.

He alleged that the South was being ignored. Madras, Kerala and and Andhra States put together had been allotted only Rs. 1.72 crores.

Mr. A. C. Guha, former Minister for Revenue and Defence Expenditure, criticised the working of the scheme. Village level workers, who should move among the villagers and mix with them had become village overseers doing supervisory work. Unless this mistake was corrected the whole purpose of the community development programme would fail.

He asked the Minister to use the local advisory committees properly. It had been his experience that whenever any development work was undertaken with the cooperation of the State Governments only "left-handed" co-operation was given by the State.

Mrs. Laxmi Bai (Cong.: Andhra) was critical of the working of the community projects, and said village level workers should work like a mother looking after her sick child.

Mr. R. K. Khadilkar (Ind—Bombay) said the community projects had not touched even the fringe of the land problem, which was the basic problem in villages. The success of the programme depended on the right type of leadership and officers, and unless this was forthcoming the whole programme would fail.

NOT SATISFACTORY

Mr. Raghuvir Sahai (Cong-U.P.) said that considering the huge amount of money spent, and the time taken, the result was not satisfactory.

Mr. D. N. Tiwari (Cong: Bihar) said the object of the programme was to make the villagers stand on their own legs. This had not been achieved.

The initiative and the leadership were still with the government officers, and not with the villagers. Under the programme the Government had provided wells, schools, etc., but the debts of the peasants had remained.

The programme would succeed if it would reduce the pressure on land and raise the earnings of the villagers.

Mr. J. M. Mohammed Imam (PSP-Mysore) doubted whether the villagers were getting enough benefits for the money spent. Most of the money was being spent on establishments and administration.

The debate was inconclusive when the House rose for the day.—UPI.

Congress Plans To Regain Hold On Masses

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Explaining the proposed changes in the Constitution of the Congress organisation to Congress workers at Jinnah Hall this evening, Mr. K. P. Madhavan Nair, general secretary of the AICC, said that it was the aim of the organisation to maintain the closest possible contact with the people at large.

Referring to communal troubles in several States and the results of the general elections, he said that the organisation was losing its hold on the masses and urged the workers to regain that hold.

It was proposed to form units smaller than the Pradesh and District Congress Committee for this purpose, he stated.

Mandal Congress Committees would come into being, to serve areas with a population of 20,000 which would again be divided into ten units for areas with 2,000 people each.

This was the only way to form a broad-based organisation as conceived by the AICC, he observed.

Dealing at length with the compositions of these smaller units, he said that some members would be appointed on the basis of functional representation.

Nehru On Oil Refinery

Assam's Claim Will Be Considered

NEW DELHI, July 27.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MR. NEHRU, SAID HERE TODAY THAT THE CLAIMS OF ASSAM FOR THE PROPOSED OIL REFINERY AS WELL AS FOR OTHER PURPOSES WOULD BE CONSIDERED "WITH EVERY SYMPATHY."

In a statement to the press Mr. Nehru added, "It must be realised, however, that it would be a bad and extra ordinary precedent if decisions on economic matters are made regardless of the normal factors that have to be considered."

He said: "I have been distressed at the agitation in Assam over the question of the location of the oil refinery.

"I can well understand and sympathise with the desire of the people in Assam to have a refinery situated there. But, surely, questions involving technical and other complicated aspects can only be decided by cool and dispassionate thinking and consultation.

NEGLECTED

"I have long felt that, in the past, prior to independence, Assam was neglected, and it deserves every kind of help and encouragement.

"Apart from this, the new conditions that have arisen since independence, have given a special importance to our frontier State of Assam, which has to deal with so many problems.

"The Chief Minister and Government of Assam have constantly urged upon us for many months past, their desire to have the oil refinery situated in Assam.

"They have argued their case with ability and have impressed us. Indeed, I wanted to be impressed.

"But, there were other considerations also before us even from the point of view of Assam, which had to be kept in mind.

"Assam is fortunate in the fresh discoveries of oil, and it is probable that further discoveries might take place.

"Oil is one of the most valuable commodities in the world today. But, oil, as we know, has also been a source of great trouble and international complications in other countries.

"It was and is our wish that this acquisition of Assam's wealth should be utilised to the best advantage for the good of Assam as well as of the rest of India.

'It seemed to us essential that a solid foundation should be laid for the rapid development of this oil business in Assam, so that the people of Assam might be the first to prosper under it and other industries should grow up there.

"The refinery itself was only a very small part of this major industrial development to which we looked forward in Assam.

"Refineries are usually located from the point of view of consumption and this is often to the advantage of the area of production. It was from this point of view that we looked upon this question.

NOT RULED-OUT

"We did not rule-out the possibility of a new refinery in Assam. But, we did not wish the future development to be impeded in any way to the disadvantage ultimately of Assam.

"Many refineries are situated in Europe, although the oil comes from Western Asia. Normally, they are at the ports for facility of transport. But, otherwise, the field of consumption is usually an important factor.

It was from this point of view that we asked for a project report for Barauni, so that we might have full details for consideration.

"The Chief Minister and other Ministers of Assam have come to us again and pressed the claim of Gauhati with ability and perseverance.

"We have told them that there is no question of ruling out a location in Assam and we would gladly have a project study prepared for Gauhati also, so as to enable us to consider fully every aspect of this question.

"This will be done, and I am sure the claims of Assam for this as well as for other purposes will be considered with every sympathy.

"It must be realised, however, that it would be a bad and extra-ordinary precedent if decisions on economic matters are made regardless of the normal factors that have to be considered.

"We decided sometime ago to improve Railway connections with Assam. This matter is being given priority.

SCHEMES FOR ASSAM

"It is also our purpose to draw up various schemes for the development of Assam as a result of the discovery of oil and gas.

"These schemes should result in the establishment of large-scale subsidiary industries, such as fertilizers, chemicals and power generators.

"Naturally, this will take some time. But, the main thing is to lay solid foundations for this development, which will lead to greater posperity, employment and higher standards in Assam.

"I earnestly trust that the people of Assam will devote their enthusiasm and energy in realising this prospect of a developing and advancing Assam, instead of pursuing negative and wasteful policies which can only hinder that development.

"This is not a Party problem, but one which concerns everyone in Assam, to whatever group or Party he might belong. If there is lack of cooperation in this great work, then everyone there will suffer."—UPI.

PROGRESS IN KASHMIR

Continued From Page 1

it is proposed to bring 1.88 lakh acres under cultivation by providing irrigation facilities at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 491.46 lakhs which will give us additional food production of about 26 lakh maunds.

INCENTIVES

Stating that the Government was keen to secure to the agriculturist reasonable prices for food grains even though this might involve enhancement of the control rate, the Sadar-i-Riyasat said: "This is necessary for providing incentive to the agriculturist for increased production and assuring him fair price for his produce.

"Along with this the Government had under consideration proposals for distributing Government and other lands to those who are landless at present."

During the First Plan period 429 miles of new roads and 23 major bridges were constructed. During the Second Plan period it was proposed to construct 291.5 miles of new roads and to develop and improve 400 miles of existing roads.

He said the most significant achievement in the field of communications had been the successful boring of the Jawahar Tunnel which would have a tremendous impact on the economic life of the valley.

Yuvraj Karan Singh said that one of the most progressive measures adopted by the Government related to the provision of free education from primary to university stage.

While there was great expansion of education in the State, the Government was considerably disturbed by evidences of deterioration in educational standards.

He said the Government proposed to tighten supervision in the day-to-day working of educational institutions. The Government was also keen to evolve a comprehensive policy, so that educated classes were properly equipped for participation in expanding spheres of nation-building.

TOURISM

He said the Government intended to devote considerable attention to providing further amenities and comfort to tourists.

Referring to industrialisation, Yuvraj Karan Singh said that it was better to concentrate on smaller projects which would suit the traditions and talent of the Kashmiri people. Difficulties in the way of industrial expansion lay in lack of sufficient means of communication and "the fact that we are many miles from the nearest railhead."

In the Second Plan, he said, Rs. 1.78 crores had been set apart for industrial development and the Government had taken in hand small schemes, not only in traditional arts and crafts, but also in manufacture of products like cement, bricks and tiles, leather goods, etc.

The Sadar-i-Riyasat said the Government was paying special attention to the development of the far-flung district of Ladakh. A good deal of developmental activity had been undertaken there. He hoped that in the Second Plan period progress would be accelerated. The road link to Leh would be completed in 1958.

RURAL SCHEMES

Community development had made substantial headway. The scheme had been extended to the whole State. There were 52 blocks, each block consisting of about 20 halqas.

In the current year's programme, he said, Rs. 90 lakhs had been earmarked to stimulate greater agricultural progress. He laid stress on the conservation of natural resources like forests and wild life.

Yuvraj Karan Singh said that much of the progress achieved had been the result of the generous assistance, guidance and co-operation of the Central Government.

"The Government intends to examine the possibilities of increasing sources of its revenue and to this end it will propose legislation for raising new taxes without affecting the economic well-being of the masses," he said, and added: "The Government is also keen to eliminate channels of wasteful expenditure so as to derive the maximum benefit from available resources."—UPI.

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

July 28 To August 3

DON'T WORRY IF SCHEMES HANG FIRE EARLY IN THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY SHOULD BRING A SPEED-UP IN NEW UNDERTAKINGS AND IN PERSONAL ADVENTURES.

A PROFITABLE AND PROBABLY HAPPY WEEK FOR ANYONE BORN IN AUGUST, SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER OF ANY YEAR.

Capricorn
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

It should be easier now for you to settle the financial side, make a saving in current expenditure.

Intimate friends and fellow-workers help you to win superior's favours — gain a raise or a merited promotion.

On the home front, beware of upsets, particularly when dealing with elders around Thursday.

Aquarius
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Restlessness tempts you to plunge into a deceptive personal agreement in the first few days.

However, by delaying action you will be able to make a better bargain later.

A quickly arranged meeting in business will prove to be a surprise success.

A visit of a close friend or a relative will be cheering at week-end.

Pisces
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

You may be faced with an important decision that can materially affect your future prospects.

An old grievance, however, may reappear in a partnership matter and delay your progress.

Travel will feature more in your programme and you can count on a successful trip at week-end.

Aries
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

The overall trend this week is good for business gains and improvement in your finances.

Make most of it by advancing your interests with influential persons or those who can grant favours.

A difficult problem may be brought to a successful conclusion mid-week; thanks to a confidential help from an intimate friend.

Taurus
APRIL 21—MAY 20

Extravagance and haste in spending are the weak links in an otherwise promising planetary pattern.

By taking a more practical attitude you will get where you want to be.

On the business side, new contract or an important undertaking may be signed around Friday.

Socially, upsets possible with the fair sex end of the week.

Gemini
MAY 21—JUNE 20

An old friend proves burdensome and you must resist giving bond in an effort to help him.

In home life a worrying situation changes in your favour in the next few days.

A cash opportunity around Wednesday will be worth grasping — money, luck should be more obvious later in the week.

Cancer
JUNE 21—July 20

Start the week by interviewing wealthy persons or those who share your interests.

Mid-week should shed new light on your business or financial problems that may have kept your mind uneasy.

Ordinary finances unsettled but you may make a little more than you expect in speculation.

Leo
JULY 21—AUG. 20

The question of invested monies or legacies takes up much of your time this week.

Alternatively, you spend lavishly on family but find compensation for doing so.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
E: Deals	Wednesday
Personal Purchases	Friday
Selling	Saturday
Entertainments	Monday, Friday
Sports	Sunday

Socially, you succeed in building up valuable goodwill — gaining the ear of someone who matters.

A new link-up becomes ever more important.

"When I was a little lamb I always thought that we should be looked after by a lovely lady wearing a beautiful crinoline gown and carrying a crook with a pink bow of ribbon on it."

Virgo
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

No exciting changes this week but you will make steady headway financially.

A long-awaited advance in working position will be realised around Thursday.

Changes in home life may be confusing at first but you will finally settle down to a more congenial routine.

Libra
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

Benefits long-delayed materialise this week for the whole family as well as yourself.

If married, you cash in on husband's or wife's friends and connections.

If single, gains from social contracts and partnership deals are indicated mid-week.

The week should end with the solution of some family problem.

Scorpio
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

Opportunities to strengthen your economic as well as social position abound as the week gets under way.

You may realise your expectations, particularly in connection with property, family ties or profession.

The one danger you need to avoid is the temptation to gamble or to confide in strangers.

Sagittarius
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Forcefulness finds you getting a constructive job in hand quickly this week.

There will be tough argument to overcome, however, before a partner sees your point of view.

Financial prospects are on the whole satisfactory though family extravagance may be upsetting during week-end.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

K. Sharma (New Delhi): When will I get money in lottery?

Your lord of the second house, finances, is in Lagna, twelth from his own house. Ninth house lord Saturn is in twelfth house with Sun.

Lord of the fifth house Venus is in the 11th house aspected by Jupiter.

There are no strong indications for success but you may take a chance in 1958 when Jupiter transits your fifth house.

However as you have not given your remaining Dasa period at birth nor degrees of the planets, nothing definite can be said.

Better consult a competent astrologer for more details.

B. N. Seshadri (Bangalore): In which profession will I shine well?

In the chart supplied, you have not put the main thing, Lagna or the ascendant.

Nor have you given degrees of planets and remaining Dasa at birth.

You have got Budh-Aditya and Guru-Chandra yoga but without specific Lagna nothing can be forecast.

Please ask again going full details of Lagna and planets together with remaining Dasa at birth.

S. K. M. (Bomtay): When will my financial condition improve? Will I be able to save for my old age?

You have a good horoscope. It is only Mars Dasa period that has brought you difficulties. Moreover Saturn is also transitting your second house.

From December next your condition will show improvement and you will be surprised with your progress after February, 1958.

Don't worry, you will definitely be able to save for 'rainy days.'

M. F. X. DeSouza (Bombay): It has been repeatedly said that no questions can be answered without a complete chart

Please ask again enclosing your horoscope together with degrees of planets and remaining Dasa at birth.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid up to August 3.

Full Name: ~~~

Millions Haven't Changed David Niven's Outlook

A MAJOR HOLLYWOOD STUDIO IS GAMBLING TODAY THAT ONE ACTOR'S PRESENCE IN A MOVIE WILL INSURE AN AUDIENCE OF A QUARTER OF A BILLION PEOPLE AND A GROSS OF $14,500,000.

That's the confidence this company is vesting in a tall, lean combination beachcomber and bon vivant named David Niven, who rides success with the ease of a youngster enjoying his tenth straight trip on a rolle coaster.

Producers around Hollywood these days—especially since the arrival of "Around the World in 80 Days"—are speaking the name, Niven, as often as they're utilising the words, "gigantic" and 'colossal."

Not even excepting the new Oscar winner, Yul Brynner, the much more versatile Niven is the hottest actor in town.

At the moment this devil-may-care ex-tenant of a British Army barracks in Malta is the world's highest-paid butler as he essays a gentleman of personal service in the title role of "My Man Godfrey," a comedy being modernised by U-I from the 1936 hit that starred Carole Lombard and William Powell.

It is made even more costly by Niven's replacement of O. W. Fischer opposite June Allyson when "irreconcilable differences" between the German actor and the studio forced his dismissal after two weeks of filming.

Prior to this emergency assignment, Niven had in addition to the Mike Todd spectacle, starred in a couple of other block-busters—the movie version of the hit play, "The Little Hut," with Ava Gardner as his vis-a-vis, and 20th Century-Fox's big-budgeted "Oh, Men! Oh, Women!"

By summer, he will be in Europe to help fashion the film version of Francoise Sagan's best-seller novel, "Bonjour Tristesse."

In the meantime rumours persist that he will also step into the role vacated by Sir Laurence Olivier when "Separate Tables" goes before the cameras.

★

All of this success has not, of course, descended on Niven in a sudden burst of popularity. For many years he has been a filmland "insurance man," that extra marquee value that helps guarantee the success of a production that may or may not hit the box office jack-pot.

In fact, Niven has made an impression on the film industry ever since he startled a location company filming "Mutiny on the Bounty" by swimming up to a replica of the famous ship while she lay at anchor on the coast off Southern California.

According to the story, Niven had joined a celebration with British sailors aboard the HMS Norfolk while the vessel made a goodwill tour of Pacific ports.

The goodwill had persisted to a point where the Norfolk had hoisted anchor for its next port of call with Niven still in the throes of conviviality, unaware that he had progressed from the roster of guest to the rank of stowaway.

Taking matters in mind, he dived overboard and would undoubtedly have reached shore if the "Mutiny" hadn't loomed in his path.

Accustomed to such vagaries of fate, he then parlayed the nautical encounter into a new life as an actor—winding up in movies when Samuel Goldwyn fell victim to his Scottish charm and launched his career.

Most of his adventurous capers on the screen pale to insignificance when matched against the unpredictable exploits of Niven's waking hours since they first began back in Kirriemuir, Scotland.

Worthy of chronicling are his service days with the Highland Light Infantry in Malta, lumberjacking in Canada until a series of articles on fox hunting got him enough money to invade New York and delivering shirts for a Chinese laundry in a chauffeur-driven limousine borrowed from a friend.

★

He once taught gunnery for revolutionists in Cuba, and deck-handed on a Japanese freighter.

Joining this somewhat incredible chronology is his commendable record in World War II and his rise to the rank of colonel while distinguishing himself at Dunkirk.

Motion pictures alone do not account entirely for the great year Niven is currently enjoying.

His hobby, writing, has also borne fruit in the shape of a published novel "'Round the Rugged Rocks."

Because he rarely takes himself seriously, invariably belittling his own accomplishments, Niven appears no different with a 14,000,000 dollars gamble on his popularity than he did in the days when the clothes he wore featured empty pockets.

"An actor, like anybody else, has his good times and bad," he insists. "I'm sailing along right now but it's just as possible that one of these days I'll be back swimming in the Pacific Ocean, looking for a place to land."

Rick Jason not only gets stardom in John Steinbeck's "The Wayward Bus", but also gets a chance to play with such glamour girls as Jayne Mansfield, Joan Collins and Betty Lou Keim. A product of the Broadway stage, Rick has personality as well as talent — a rare combination.

Katherine Hepburn's next movie is "The Desk Set," in which she's teamed with Spencer Tracy.

Scandal-Mag Ruckus Has Hollywood Brass-Hats Worried

THERE'S A FEELING OF UTTER FRUSTRATION IN HOLLYWOOD FRONT OFFICES THESE DAYS AND IT'S EASY TO UNDERSTAND WHY.

The film colony is currently being treated to an apparently endless array of frothy headline exposes dealing with the personal grievances of the stars—but not one big play that could do pictures and the limping national box office any possible good.

"If we could only channel some of this notoriety about libel suits, kidnaps, assorted raids and other so-called private shenanigans in the right direction, business could go up 50 per cent in theatres across the country," one studio chief ventured in tones far from jocular.

"Ironically, our industry is releasing an especially fine array of quality movies for the summer—and what happens?

"We can't get a dime's worth of plugging because the town's extracurricular activities come in for top prominence, and they have been almost daily for the past six months or more."

These conclusions are close to factual, of course, because Hollywood people—more so now than in many years—are tumbling over one another in making fascinating news copy.

And there seems to loom a protracted period of the same type of publicity—and with even more spectacular fireworks.

Hundreds here are shuddering over this frightening prospect: If the Los Angeles Grand Jury returns criminal indictments against the publishers of "Confidential" and other such magazines, the most sensational exposures in Hollywood history would be almost certain to develop.

It has long been suspected—occasionally openly charged—that industry workers have been secretly supplying much scorching ammunition for the scandal mags.

Among the "traitors," it is alleged, are several former studio publicity writers who, disgruntled by dismissal in axe-swinging economy waves, have been turning over spicy information they absorbed while serving as confidantes of important screen personalities.

Possibility that these undercover operators, along with prominent figures throughout the colony, would be dragged into open court as witnesses is another startling tidbit that has much of the town on edge.

Fair Deal For Teeners

IT still takes from four to six months to get a movie off the sound stages and into theatres and in that time anything can happen to the nation's rapidly changing musical cycles. Imagine the predicament of Bel Air Productions.

The company's "Bop Girl" started out as a musical comedy take-off on pop singers but suddenly has been called to a halt for some fresh treatment. Now the title becomes: "Bop Girl Goes Calypso."

Lightning Never Strikes Twice

EVERYONE is entitled to one big mistake, and producer Irving Allen says his was to say no to a blonde who applied for a small part in one of his pictures in 1950. Her name? Marilyn Monroe.

Oscar's Prestige Is Skyhigh Zooming

A DOZEN years ago the Academy's prized Oscar meant little more to the recipient than a chummy gesture of goodwill from industry associates, to decorate the boudoir or the mantel place or to be used as a doorstop.

Some of the more superstitious even shook a finger at the little fellow as a bad-luck omen—displaying their post-Oscar records of few jobs and lower wages to prove their point.

Today, however, Oscar definitely means money in the bank and almost guaranteed career longevity. Something new and more glamorous has been added.

Vast Television audiences and the deep impression the annual Hollywood festivities exert on the millions of home viewers have contributed heaviest of all to Oscar's current high rating.

And as impressionable as they always have been to the mob spirit, studio heads have begun to knock themselves out trying to corral the largest number of Awards.

Most important to today's winners is the tremendous leap in the Award's potential wage value.

Several of this year's victors, for example, are currently in the midst of negotiations that will land them new and fatter contracts, along with greater respect, bigger billing and dressing rooms fit for kings and queens.

Yule Brynner's agents have quietly figured it out that their smoothpated client's services hereafter will cost close to half a million for a single picture—plus a heavy cut in the profits.

This would step Yul up to the John Wayne, Bing Crosby echelon—pretty good for a fellow who five years ago had to be coaxed by Oscar Hammerstein into taking over the "King and I" role which he this year converted into an Oscar.

Another to benefit by the citation's new lift is Dorothy Malone, whose wild and sex-seared performance in "Written On The Wind" brought her the Best Supporting Actress honour.

Many criticise Dorthy for slipping in the side door by changing her listing from star to supporting category—something the Academy plans to crack down on in the future.

In spite of this, U-I is talking a new salary deal and will give Dorothy a chance to make outside pictures.

Anthony Quinn had made definite plans to give up acting in favour of directing around May 1, but his surprise victory for best supporting actor in "Lust For Life" has changed that.

He received three starring offers from major studios within a few days after the show—all at salaries higher than he ever earned before.

A couple of leading song writers were brought out of eclipse, too. Jay Livingston and Ray Evans, who twice before had snagged Oscars—"Buttons and Bows" in 1949 and "Mona Lisa" in 1951—had been dropped by Paramount in the economy war.

Their "Whatever Will Be, Will Be," from "The Man Who Knew Too Much," long-shot winner over "Friendly Persuasion" and "True Love," will quickly restore these chaps to their old pedestal in the celluloid Tin Pan Alley.

Mike Todd would seem about the only one on the list who doesn't directly figure to profit heavily.

His "Around The World In 80 Days" (Best Movie) already was a months-ahead sell-out in all its stands and on top of that he has his own rosy future production plans—plus Elizabeth Taylor.

The Inside Dope On Movie Doings

By Louella Parsons

ALL the fans who have been writing me that Charlton Heston should have won an Oscar for his role of Moses in "The Ten Commandments" won't know him as the out and out "heavy" opposite Greogory Peck in "The Big Country."

This is Charlton's first villain assignment and I hear it's a dilly. He and Greg have a fight that is the goriest since the old "Spoilers."

I'm sure that one of the big reasons Heston accepted such a radically different role is because he will be directed by William Wyler. Jean Simmons is the girl between Greg and Heston.

"The Big Country" starts rolling in Stockton, California on July 29 and Charlton is postponing his trip to Europe to plug "The Ten Commandments" to be there on time.

★

IF Benny Hooper, the little boy whose rescue from a well made headlines last month, can act — he'll be launched as the juvenile star of Bob Aldrich's "The Snipe Hunt."

Aldrich tells me, "I've contacted Benny's family in regard to making a test of him when I go East next week. From his newspaper pictures he's just the boy I'm seeking. If he's right for the part, he'll get it."

The story calls for a youngster who can do quite a bit of emoting as it's about a murderer roaming undiscovered among the counsellors of a boys' camp.

★

I HEAR through the grapevine that director Richard Quine will see Brigette Bardot in Paris while he is in Europe.

She's the girl who created such a sensation in "God Created Woman" because she appeared sans clothes. She is known as the refined, sexy type, whatever that means.

Quine will interview her with the idea of her appearing opposite Jack Lemmon in "The Roses," which will be shot in Naples.

★

ROCK HUDSON telephoned Phyllis that he now expects to finish "A Farewell To Arms" in Italy by August 1. They will then go to Malibu for eight weeks where Rock will rest.

At the end of that time he goes to Honolulu for "Twilight Of The Gods," the Ernest Gann Novel, which is next on his schedule for U-i.

He'll take Phyllis with him. Her doctor forbade her to make the European trip, but he has told her she may go to Honolulu.

It's a good thing Rock's coming home because his telephone bill is so much it would pay the National Debt.

★

OVER the Trans-Atlantic Telephone, Olivia De Havilland, living in Paris, promised Samuel Goldwyn, Jr. to be in Hollywood August 15th to start "The Prime Rebel."

Livvy plays the femme interest in this father and son tale, which also stars Alan Ladd and features Alan's son David.

Livvy hasn't made a picture in Hollywood since she starred in "Not As A Stranger." "Rebel" will be a reunion for Livvy with director Michael Curtiz, who directed so many of the De Havilland films at Warners.

I had luncheon with Livvy in Paris last summer and I am so glad that her husband, Pierre Galante, one of the editors of Match Magazine, will join her here later.

I hope that she will bring her year old daughter Gisele, whom I saw when she was four weeks old.

★

AN argosy magazine story, "Big Fella Wash-Wash" intrigued Harry Cohn, Columbia Picture's top man, so he sent orders to buy it for Jack Lemmon.

The title will be changed to "Wackiest Ship in the Navy" and it is the story of an ancient ship that was put into service during the War in 1942.

This is a true story, featuring Bill Stebbings, ex-cowboy and bartender, who becomes a cook on the ship, and is an out and out comedy which Freddie Kohlmar will produce.

Jack, who made his name in comedies, has been insistent he do drama so perhaps this won't please him.

★

GOING out on her own after she and U-I parted company was the very best thing that ever happened to Lori Nelson.

She has just been signed for a big NBC spectacular. "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." Lori will start a six week's rehearsal with Van Johnson and Paul Douglas for "The Pied Piper," and later it will be released as a motion picture.

Apparently NBC wants to try and prove that it doesn't hurt any motion picture property to be shown first on TV. Hal Stanley will produce, and Bretaigne Windust will direct the epic.

★

DEBBIE Reynolds was heartbroken when she returned from Europe and her daughter, Carrie Frances, cried and did not recognise her.

"I almost cried too," Debbie told me. "But I have spent most of my time with her since I returned and she's beginning to know me again."

I told her children are easily diverted and I was sure her young daughter would know her mother very soon.

Debbie is happy because her record "Tammy," has already sold over 200,000.

She tells me Eddie is in Israel on the invitation of the Government. He opens July 19th at the Monte Carlo Gala and then goes to Casablanca for the Bob Hope Show.

Kicking off her dancing slippers, Sheree North plays the highly dramatic role of an ex-convict's girl friend in 20th Century-Fox's "The Way To The Gold." With Jeffrey Hunter she risks life, limb and love in a dangerous quest for wealth —only to walk smash into an ending which would have done credit to Edgar Allan Poe.

Flashes From Filmdom

RAJKAMAL KALAMANDIR'S "Toofan Aur Diya," which had a big success, will now be shown in a number of Far Eastern cities.

The Hindi version of the film will soon be screened in Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok.

Meanwhile, Prabhat Kumar, the eldest son of Shantaram, who directed "Toofan Aur Diya" as his initial effort, is making final plans to go on the floors with his next assignment, "Mausi."

This film, like "Toofan Aur Diya," will introduce a number of new faces.

★

THE "muhurat" of Navneet Pictures' maiden venture, "Niyatir Putul," will be performed on Independence Day.

The story, written by Dilip Nag, concerns the fate of an innocent man who becomes entangled with a gang of smugglers.

There are three mysterious murders in the picture, and at the end all the gangsters are taken into police custody.

The picture is to be directed by Sunil Ray, while Manabendra Mukherjee will provide the musical score.

The cast includes Nirmal Kumar, Manju De, Biren Chatterjee, Sabita Chatterjee, Jayasree Sen and Nabadwip Halder.

Under the direction of Gopal Sunder, a number of cabaret items will also be introduced in the picture.

★

NARGIS, who has been flooded with offers of new contracts, has so far not accepted any.

"At the moment, I am very busy listening to the stories of films in which producers want me to appear. I will sign contracts for such films as appeal to me," she added.

She also emphasised that she does not want to work in 18 to 19 films at a time. "I will limit my work to a maximum of four pictures at a time. Even this will be hard enough work for me," she concluded.

★

JAYNE MANSFIELD, who already has seven Cats, an expecting Great Dane, a ditto Chihuahua, two Chinchillas and a couple of Parakeets, has added to her menagerie with a mother rabbit, a father rabbit and 10 babies just to get the family rolling as they breed happily in a rhinestone-spangled hutch.

Okay, so it's a dull day.

JUVENILE Art Production's "Asar Alo" is making progress at the Technicians' Studio under the direction of Sadhan Banerjee.

The story of this juvenile film depicts the ambition of a boy who leaves his native village for Calcutta in search of fame and fortune.

After a series of misfortunes, the boy suddenly becomes rich and earns fame by building a home for orphans.

Well-known juvenile artists will appear in the picture along with 50 other boys and girls.

Santosh Mukherjee is composing the music.

★

BHANGRA, the folk-dance of the Punjab, is to be highlighted in a film by G. D. Talwar, whose previous Punjabi production was "Shahji."

Manohar Deepak, Patiala's famous Bhangra dancer, will be cast as one of the characters.

Jagdev will be cast as the leading man, with comedians Mirza Musharaff and Wasti in support.

Talwar is trying to cast a popular actress for the female lead.

The film which will go on the sets on August 5, and will be directed by N. S. Kwatra. Sardul Kwatra will provide the music.

Some Sign Of Sanity

IN this age of low-cut dresses, front and back, it would seem almost impossible for a girl of 18 to feel self-conscious in a bathing suit—but at MGM today there's one who never wore beachwear until her arrival recently in Hollywood.

This phenomenon in fashion behaviour is posed by La Chunga (in Spanish "The Gay One"), a tiny, dark Gypsy who does a wild dance in Bob Taylor's new film, "Tip On A Dead Jockey."

She had never been in swimming until she reached this country and decided she simply had to try the hotel swimming pool.

Her interpreter (La Chunga speaks no English) bought an outfit for her, and in the small hours one morning the girl slipped down and tried the water.

But it was a quick dip, not because she didn't like it—she was fearful a picture might be snapped.

It seems that among the Gypsies, a girl never, under any circumstances, shows her legs in public.

Upon her return to Spain, La Chunga will resume ankle-length dresses, but meanwhile she feels extremely ill at ease.

After the broiling heat of Tabago, even rugged Bob Mitchum is all done in Bob's in the Indies for "Heaven Knows Mr. Allison."

Muscle King Has No Use For Doubles

NOW THAT JAYNE MANSFIELD has all but worked the publicity well dry, her boy friend Mickey (Mr. Universe) Hargitay is about to splash around in it himself, for the present at least.

At long last, Mickey's bulging muscles will go on active celluloid display in "Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter?" which is under weigh at 20th-Fox — and, by some coincidence, with Jayne herself in the leading role.

According to studio publicity releases, 20th had a terrible time convincing Mickey he should turn movie actor.

Finally he capitulated — but with one guaranteed stipulation: He must not be submitted to the degradation of having a stuntman execute the daring deeds laid out for him in the script.

So, with this ultimatum accepted, Mickey reported for work. Director Frank Tashlin, who is also writing the screenplay, has lined up some dandy Tarzan-like tricks for Hargitay, a couple of which should make him the greatest sensation in the field of athletic actors since Elmo Lincoln.

Typical scene: Mickey leaps from an apartment-house window to a street lamp; swings from the lamppost to a tree; jumps onto a passing truck; and from the truck leaps through the open roof of a "Skyview" taxicab.

The press will be invited to witness Hargitay at work, and attest to the fact that Mr. Universe does it without mirrors.

Tashlin is taking one minor precaution: He's scheduling the acrobatics for Mickey's last day on the film.

In case Hargitay breaks his neck, there'll be no retakes.

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Mock-Heroics

THE battle of ideologies between the Communists and Congressmen developed into a skirmish of "approaches" in the Lok Sabha as stated by T. T. Krishnamachari who saw in the Communist backing to the Central Government employees' ultimatum an insidious attempt to paralyse Government.

The Finance Minister who was in an expansive mood offered to embrace them if they were willing to cooperate with the Government in pegging down prices and reiterated "the only trouble was it should not be an Afzal Khan embrace."

Political embraces are like companionate marriages, promiscuous hugging for convenience, and you find them wondrous short, for they will not hold the partners for long.

★

THE Afzal Khan episode in Maratha history looks puny in comparison with the grand strategy of the Kurukshetra patriarch, Dhritarashtra, the blind father of Duryodhana, who inviegled Bhima for a paternal embrace to strangle him unawares with his King-Kong grip, but was neatly outwitted by Lord Krishna who put a metallic statue between him and Bhima.

More embarrassing than any dark treachery is the simulated and dissimulated support which the Communists give to their opponents, despite the latter's protests.

A few years back when the Socialists under the lead of Asoka Mehta called a textile strike the Communists gave a similar call to their Comrades, much to the discomfiture of the latter, and the same tactics are followed by Periar Ramaswami Naicker, the Dravidistan leader who supports the Madras Congress Ministry with a vengeance, though Kamaraj Nadar loudly protests against such a compromising manoeuvre.

★

EVEN in the Fatherland of our Comrades, despite political embrace, they sail together, but sink separately, as the marching orders to Molotov & Co. showed.

The fear about Communists arises from their Trojan Horse tactics, infiltration and sabotage; they enter the tent like the camel and walk away with the tent and poles to boot.

T.T.K.'s tactics aim at 'containing' Communism in the Malnad and backwaters of Kerala, while the Comrades are thinking in terms of "Delhi Chalo."

★

THE Communists have won in Travancore by capitalising on the sins of omission and commission of the Congress Ministry, the notorious Panampally Raj and the Rock 'n' Roll of Pattom's regime.

As fair-weather sailors they now studiously eschew the slogans of wild men, make a show of consulting the Opposition parties and claim to be real implementers of the Congress programme, which the Congress Ministry miserably failed to carry out.

Today when capitalists prefer to do business with Namboodiripad on stipulated terms, instead of being frozen or liquidated under wealth tax and other slabs, T.T.K.'s tirade against the Opposition sounds mock-heroic, and he will have to devise more popular measures to steal the thunder of the Communists.

U.S. AID PRESENTS A PARADOX

America Will Stay Put In S. Korea

AMID all the furore over foreign aid, a newsman looks at two Asiatic nations typifying the vast difference in need among countries currently receiving U. S. economic assistance. The author is John Reddin, a reporter for the Milwaukee Journal, currently on a world tour.

SEOUL.

SOUTH KOREA'S ECONOMIC DILEMMA CAN BE SEEN IN TWO FIGURES: IN 1956 SOUTH KOREA EXPORTED DOL. 25,000,000 WORTH OF GOODS AND IMPORTED DOL. 340,000,000 WORTH.

The country bought more than 15 times what it sold. To any nation such an incredible gap in balance of trade spells disaster.

South Korea escapes disaster only because of American aid.

The tragedy is that no one can foresee the day when the nation can survive economically without aid. At the very best, South Korea can do little more than cut down the gap between what she buys and what she sells.

TO EXIST ECONOMICALLY SOUTH KOREA, THE KOREAN BREAD BASKET, NEEDS NORTH KOREA, THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL AREA.

Reunion seems remote as South Korean and American and United Nations military forces grimly face North Korean Communist territory forces across a no-man's land at the 38th parallel.

Even as a bread basket, South Korea is not operating up to its former capacities.

The nation started 1957 with a shortage of 640,000 tons of grain—more than 15 per cent below the amount needed to feed the 22,000,000 population a minimum ration a day.

FOOD FROM ABROAD

The rice harvest of 1956 came to 1,976,000 tons, some 41,000 less than average. And even that was well below prewar production, when rice was Korea's greatest export.

Only surplus American farm products can feed South Korea this year, and the nation has no funds to buy them. It means more grants, more debt.

Industrially, South Korea—with American and other aid—is working hard to increase its own production, meet more of its own needs and thus cut the need for buying abroad.

For instance, dol. 50,000,000 worth of fertiliser, vital to agriculture, has been imported from the United States each year. A large fertiliser plant, built with American aid, is due to go into production early next year and a second plant is in the pre-construction stage.

Together they should solve part of the immediate fertiliser problem and make a big dent in foreign payments.

Other industrial development includes construction a flat glass factory that will meet all of South Korea's needs.

Textile production is being stepped up and has export possibilities. A cement plant has been built.

A modern open-hearth furnace started production last fall and the nation hopes to be self-sufficient in steel in four years—although this goal is hedged by a statement all too normal here: "some delay is anticipated."

South Korea's power output was doubled last year by three new thermal plants. They gave the nation reasonably adequate power for the first time since 1945. Major cities now have 24-hour service. But there is still a power shortage.

MULTIMILLION PROJECTS

Railroads, highways, ports and communications systems are being improved by multi-million-dollar projects.

By deiselising railroads South Korea can save dol. 15,000,000 in coal imports a year. Mining is headed toward prewar levels and mineral surveys give hope of greater development.

Small industries, including plastics, have been strengthened—largely by 1,156 loans made by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Koreans proudly tell you that they've started making their own toothpaste.

But add all these up and you still don't have an industrial nation or one capable of self-sufficiency. Add up every foreseeable possibility for the future and you still don't have it.

This is a nation rich in minerals.

FOR INSTANCE, IT HAS THE WORLD'S LARGEST DEPOSITS OF TUNGSTEN. IT CAN INCREASE OUTPUT, AND THUS EXPORTS.

But the big effort must come in agriculture. There are several things that South Korea can do here to improve its balance of trade, total production last year came to only 3,540,000 tons of rice, wheat, barley, potatoes and other products.

This was far short of the 4,180,000 tons nedeed to feed the population. Rice is the key crop. Korea, once an exporter, now has to import rice from the United States. Korean rice is considered among the best in the world, but production averages are among the lowest.

South Korean agricultural officials blame low production of last year on bad weather, typhoon damage, manpower shortages.

American observers are less kind. They claim that fertiliser is inadequately and improperly used, there is no adequate farm programme, farmers lack security and thus don't work at full capacity, use of food is poorly planned.

There has been little effort to make the best use of rice. Some 100,000 tons of it goes each year into rice wine production, for instance, in a nation with a terrifying food shortage.

American experts claim that by diversifying diet, South Korea could not only get more food but cut its trade gap. A ton of rice can buy two tons of wheat, barley or other gains, giving twice the caloric value.

South Korea, by exporting 800,000 tons of rice, South Korea could import 1,600,000 tons of other grains, improve its diet and get twice as much food bulk and value.

Fish products, which furnish 85 per cent of South Korea's protein, are also items of export with a world market that South Korea could increase.

South Korea has made notable gains since 1953, when it was a war torn and wrecked land.

BALANCE WHEEL

Some of the gains have been amazing. They are particularly notable in view of the large defence burden.

President Syngman Rhee has claimed that 75 per cent of the nation's budget goes for defence. Americans put the figure at about 53 per cent.

Even that is a tremendous percentage for a poor nation. But miracles, not merely amazing gains, are what is needed.

The balance wheel in South Korea's economy is American aid.

Since the war dol. 1,200,000,000 in American and UN aid has gone to South Korea for economic rehabilitation and relief.

A billion of that was American aid which continues at the rate of some dol. 285,000,000 a year. This doesn't include military aid, which has cost the United States about dol. 400,000,000 a year since 1953.

What happens when that aid stops, if it ever can in the immediate future? Nobody is certain, but best guesses strike terror in Korean hearts.

The hope for South Korea is unification with the North—and the prospect of economic disaster without that unification explains, as much as patriotism does, President Rhee's constant cry for it.

Is American aid justified? both Koreans and American officials complain that Americans at home have "forgoten" South Korea and what it stands for. One high official puts in this way:

'Argue about individual projects if you want, but remember this: we have too much invested here to pull out—not just money but American blood and tears and hopes for the world. Our civilization is besieged by world communism. Here is a major front in that seige. Withdraw here and a major battle in the seige is lost."

LITERACY DRIVE

Thanks to dogged Korean courage and to generous assistance from the United States, the United Nations and many private agencies which rose to meet the urgent need, the long-range programme of reconstruction of South Korea is producing results. Two Korean children study a geography book. Under a ten million dollar programme, UNKRA furnished 300,000 primers for elementary schools, imported materials to repair and construct 3,500 classrooms, and restocked eight college libraries with more than 30,000 books.

Threat To Pull Out Of Japan

WITH no signs of an end to the great debate over foreign aid, a reporter finds Japan at one end of the dollar-receiving pole. She is ready to stand alone, and the U.S. is about to pull.

TOKYO

IN JAPAN ONE HEARS A NOTE ABOUT AMERICAN AID THAT IS HEARD NOWHERE ELSE IN THE FAR EAST: IT'S SMALL AND IT'S ENDING.

"Our programme will continue here at present levels for two more years at most," an American official says.

"Then we should phase down rapidly. The Japanese should be able to take over the programme and finance it themselves—or the programme will have failed and we ought to get out anyway."

There is another thing different about the aid programme in Japan. None of it is economic aid. It is all technical—all the business of helping, Japanese help themselves.

Technical

Japanese as well as American funds finance the programme. And included is a vast co-operative programme in which Japan is helping train representatives of 12 South-East Asian nations to help themselves.

About 3,500,000 dollars covers the USOM (United States Overseas Mission) programme in Japan.

Compare that with a 285,000,000 dollars economic aid programme in South Korea.

Not that Japan doesn't benefit from other United States programmes. She does. But on a business basis.

Last year, for instance, Japan received 188,345,000 dollars in overseas procurement contracts from the United States for purchase of goods and services for American personnel.

And Japan is participating in public law 480 loans for the purchase of agricultural products from huge American surplus piles to the tune of 150,000,000 dollars and another loan is currently being negotiated.

The heart of the USOM programme in Japan is an attempt to increase productivity—industrial, agricultural, fishing for the most part.

Production

In the past two years 462 Japanese visited the United States as members of productivity teams studying American methods.

At the same time, American experts have been brought to Japan for seminars on industrial management, cost control, marketing techniques and industrial engineering.

As example of the small size of the USOM programme in Japan is the fact that the entire agricultural phase of the programme is run by one man.

The Japanese are doing so much of their own work that he can supervise training programmes, prod grassland development schemes, help in selection of seeds and reclamation methods aimed at bringing millions of acres of wasteland into production and handle a dozen other chores.

PROBABLY THE MOST INTERESTING AND HOPEFUL PART OF THE AID PROGRAMME IS THE INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE IN TOKYO.

It is part of what the International Co-operation Administration calls the "Third Country Training Programme"—a programme in which the United States encourages Asian nations to help each other.

Under the programme Japan offers technical training to 12 South-East Asian countries—Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Formosa, Korea, Pakistan, Nepal, India, Ceylon and Laos.

Training has covered many fields but mainly agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Jap Methods

The programme has been very successful, and for a sound reason. Trainees sent to the United States are often overwhelmed by the cultural, economic and technical differences between America and their own countries.

Japan has closer cultural ties with Asia and Japanese methods, while far enough ahead of the rest of Asia to serve as models, are far enough behind the United States in many fields to be comprehensible.

Japan has many of the same problems as other Asian countries. Training in Japan is cheaper, too; and sending Japanese technicians to other Asian countries is cheaper and easier than sending Americans.

"The Japanese can live on rice, sleep on the floor and talk their language," one observer puts it bluntly.

Loans for purchase of surplus grains provide working capital for a variety of projects.

Take the latest loan to Japan, involving 65,800,000 dollars of surplus agricultural products. The grain is sold in Japan for Japanese yen.

The United States gets 25 per cent of the proceeds, or 16,400,000 dollars, which is used to buy supplies and services for U.S. personnel. Japan repays the rest, 49,400,000 dollars, over a 40-year period at 3 per cent interest, if repayment is in dollars or 4 per cent if it is in yen.

End Of Era

Japan uses its 49,400,000 dollars for development—irrigation, power, agricultural machinery and other uses. Thus Japan gets needed food. the United States disposes off surpluses, both nations get funds for necessary purposes, everyone is happy and the whole business is kept on a sound financial footing with Japan paying its own way.

Alone in Asia, Japan is moving away from American aid and standing on its own feet.

"We're just marking time here," an American official says. "It's the first place I've been where we are closing out an aid programme instead of planning a bigger one. "It's a sign of a reviving Japan and a rising Japanese economy."

BY JOHN REDDIN

TODAY for the first time in history, many Japanese own the land they till. Japanese landlords, 3 per cent of whom owned 30 per cent of the cultivated land, had been the bulwark of militarism and reaction.

Under the terms of the Land Reform Law, the Japanese Government purchased and resold to the people about 5,000,000 acres or about 80 per cent of the tenanted land.

For the tenants who must continue to rent land, the programme provides both a reduction in rates and the elimination of payments in kind. Well over half of the farmers in Japan now own their land.

Loyal Dogs Aid Blind Farmer Rear Chicks

By Peter Girels

A BLIND FARMER IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND HAS PROVED THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR A SIGHTLESS PERSON TO CARRY ON THE REARING OF DAY-OLD CHICKS AS ACCURATELY AS ANYONE WITH NORMAL SIGHT.

Jonathan Fisher, now 39 and blind since birth, rears up to 8,000 head of poultry a year single-handed on his father's farm at Ivegill, Cumberland.

He buys day-old chicks and sells the pullets at ages up to 21 weeks after rearing them in gas-tier brooders and hay-boxes.

Braille-Marked Controls

It is the development of the gas brooder with braille thermostat controls (says Mr. Fisher) which has made this possible.

Such gas brooders are heated by small flames of burning gas, usually bottled propane, in a box at one end of the brooder.

Not only does the overall temperatue in the brooder vary according to the size of the flame; but it also varies with the distance from the box inside which the flame burns.

This means that the blind brooder can feel how close to, or how far away from, the heating box the chicks are; and then, having decided whether an overall rise or fall in temperature is necessary, can vary it by manipulating the braille knobs on the thermostat.

Mr. Fisher now has a battery of gas brooders on trial from the manufacturers.

He will in time be suggesting to them improvements which would be made in them both for the blind, and for the sighted, brooder.

His Invention

The hay-boxes, into which the chicks go after three weeks in the gas brooders, are Mr Fisher's own invention.

John Fisher, a farmer of Cumberland, in the north of England, has been blind since birth, but makes a very fair living by rearing day-old chicks until he sells them at the age of 21 weeks. He is seen here, sitting in his summer sleeping-quarters, with the two dogs which serve at once as his "eyes," his helpers and even as his memorandum-pad; for they remind him of anything he has left lying about, leading him to it.

He believes that chicks could be reared in them successfully however low the outside temperature might be.

Indeed, on one occasion Mr. Fisher had to dig out 1,000 chicks buried under snowdrifts inside their hay-boxes.

NONE HAD DIED FROM COLD, ALTHOUGH 20 WERE LOST THROUGH SUFFOCATION—THE SNOW HAD BLOCKED THE AIR VENTS IN THE SIDE OF THE END HAY-BOX.

Since then Mr. Fisher has changed the design slightly so that this cannot happen again.

It is an important part of Mr. Fisher's system that no artificial heat is given after three weeks.

On Skids

He believes that dependence on body heat in the hay-boxes makes it easier for the chickens to withstand, and profit by, hardening-up conditions in the range arks into which they go at eight weeks.

These arks have only three walls, the fourth being formed by two sets of perpendicular slats.

The whole of the ark is on skids, so that there is nothing under its floor but fresh air. Smothering with this system is unknown.

When the birds are 12 to 14 weeks old they go finally into range shelters which are in effect wire boxes with slatted floor on skids set under, and inside, a large roof which extends 18 inches over the sides of the box on all sides.

Mr. Fisher has received outstanding help from the local officers of the Ministry of Agriculture.

From his family and friends, it goes without saying, there is willing and constant help.

BUT NEXT TO THESE HIS MOST LOYAL HELPERS ARE HIS TWO SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS.

These have bells tied to their collars so that Mr. Fisher may follow them easily about the farm.

Not only do they jump into the hay-box folds and usher the poultry in, but they keep an eye on the farm and guide their master to places where he may have left chicken food or equipment in error.

They then lay their cheek against the offending article so that he may pick it up.

Spick And Span

Everywhere absolute tidiness, with nothing left in an unaccustomed place, is a prime essential for Mr. Fisher's unfettered movement about his work.

Mr. Fisher can tell whether his birds are "doing all right" in the gas brooders simply by hearing the sounds they make as he walks into the converted byre where the brooders are housed.

Yet Mr. Fisher is far from being a man of only one interest in life.

But the development of the gas brooder and the latitude it gives have now made it possible for the blind to take up poultry rearing with greater hope of success.

Pressure-cork May Split Mountain

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT
PORT MORESBY.

THE Australian administration of Papua-New Guinea has declared a state of emergency for 20,000 people living in the shadow of the "killer mountains" of volcanic Fergusson island.

The perfect green cone of Mount Lamonai on Fergusson, a member of the D'Entrecasteaux group off the southwest tip of New Guinea, has been active for weeks and is now threatening to blow its top.

Tremors have rocked the island.

A marsh near the crater has disappeared, being replaced by fissures spouting steam.

About 7,000 natives and 40 whites, including a large Methodist mission, are within the most dangerous zone below Mount Lamonai, but unworried natives are continuing to cook over the steaming volcanic hot springs, since the volcano has never erupted in living memory.

For government volcanologist G. A. Taylor, however, this is far from reassuring.

Taylor has 25 volcanoes in his charge in New Guinea and he rates the lava-blocked core of Lamonai as a pressure-cork that may cause the mountain to blow apart.

Taylor won the George Cross for his work in the eruption of Mount Lamington, near Lae, in 1951.

In that disaster 2,000 natives lost their lives.